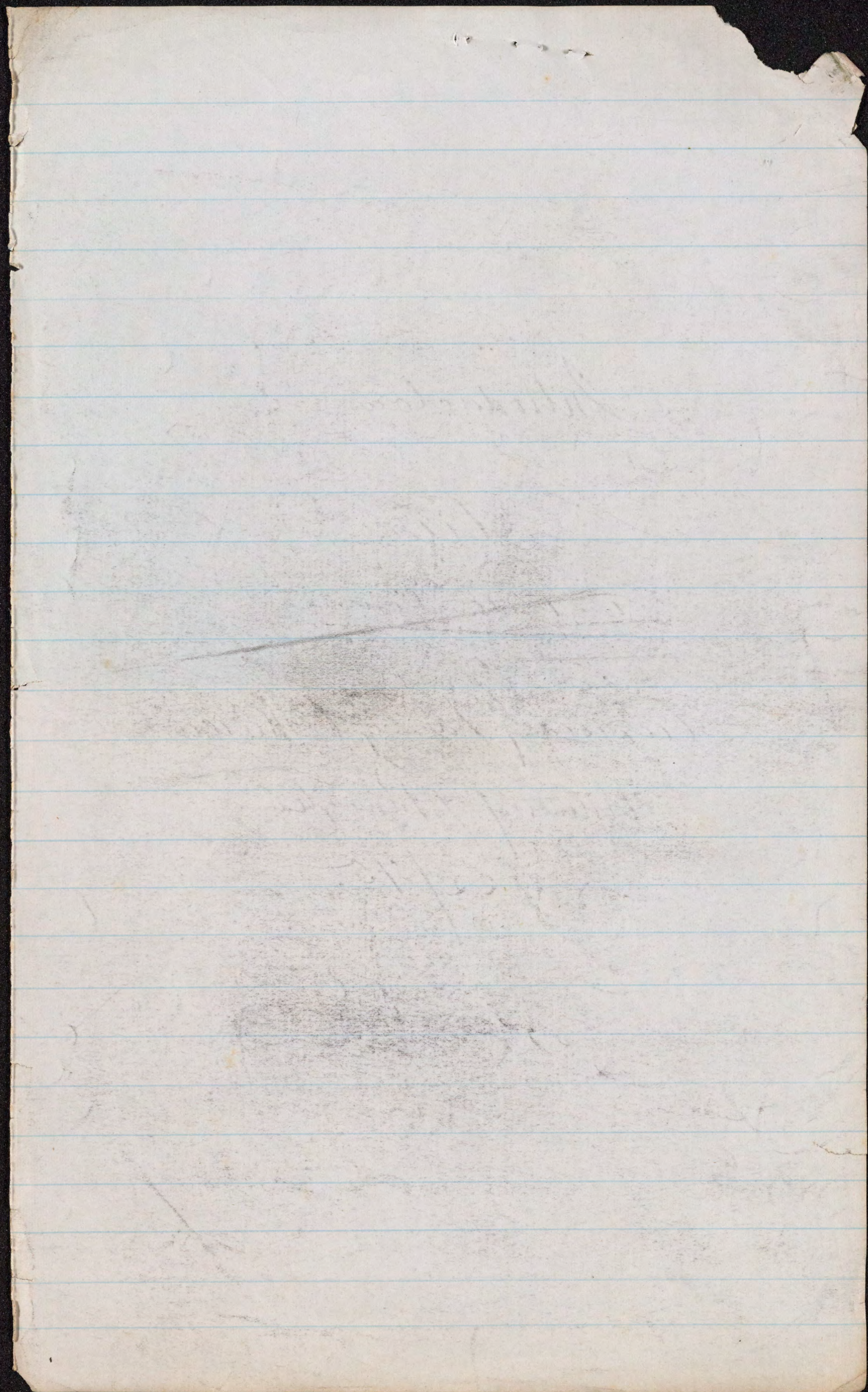


1875 -3-22

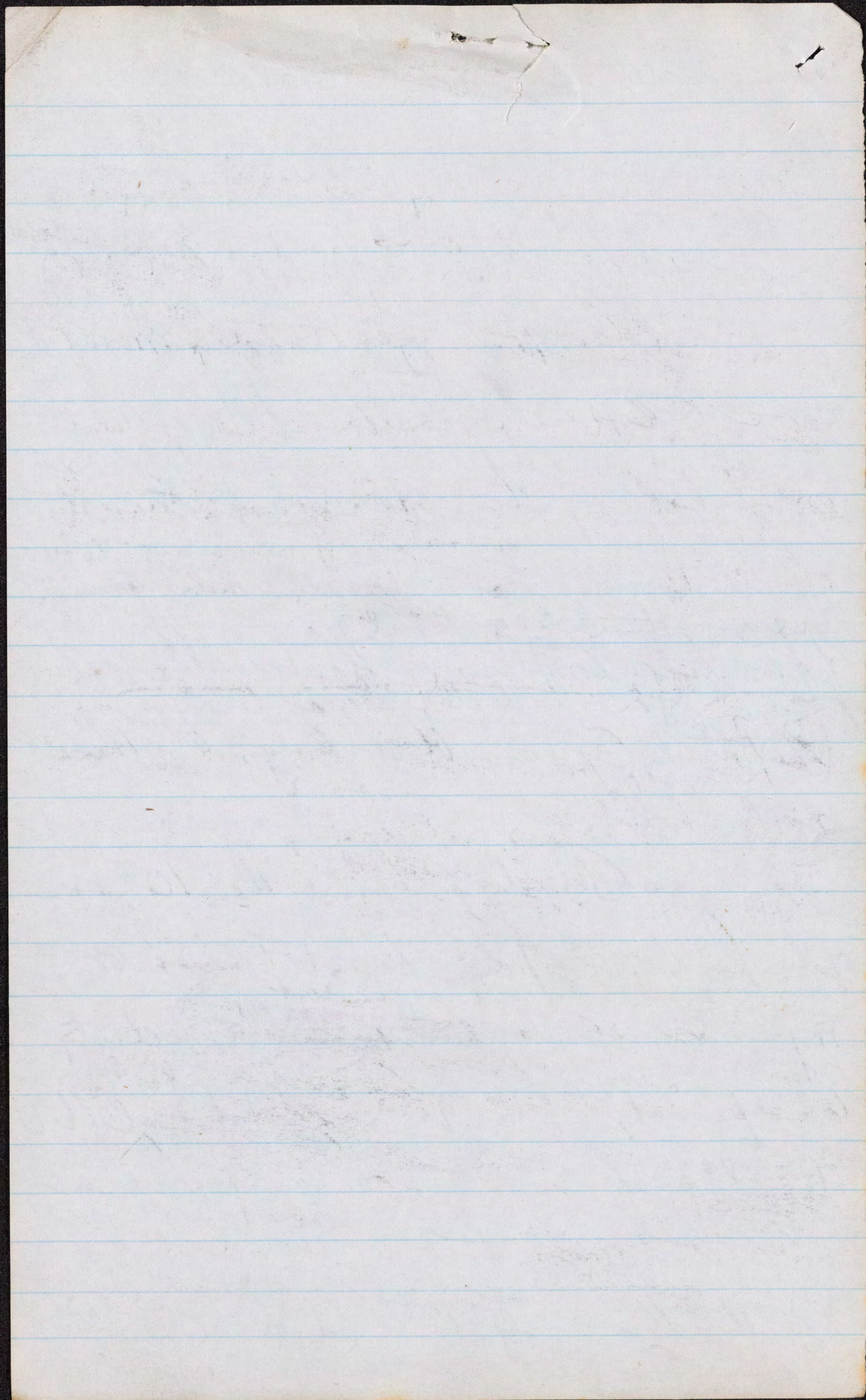
Introductory
Lecture
To Tenth Course
of
Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
3/22/75.



1875 - 3 - 22

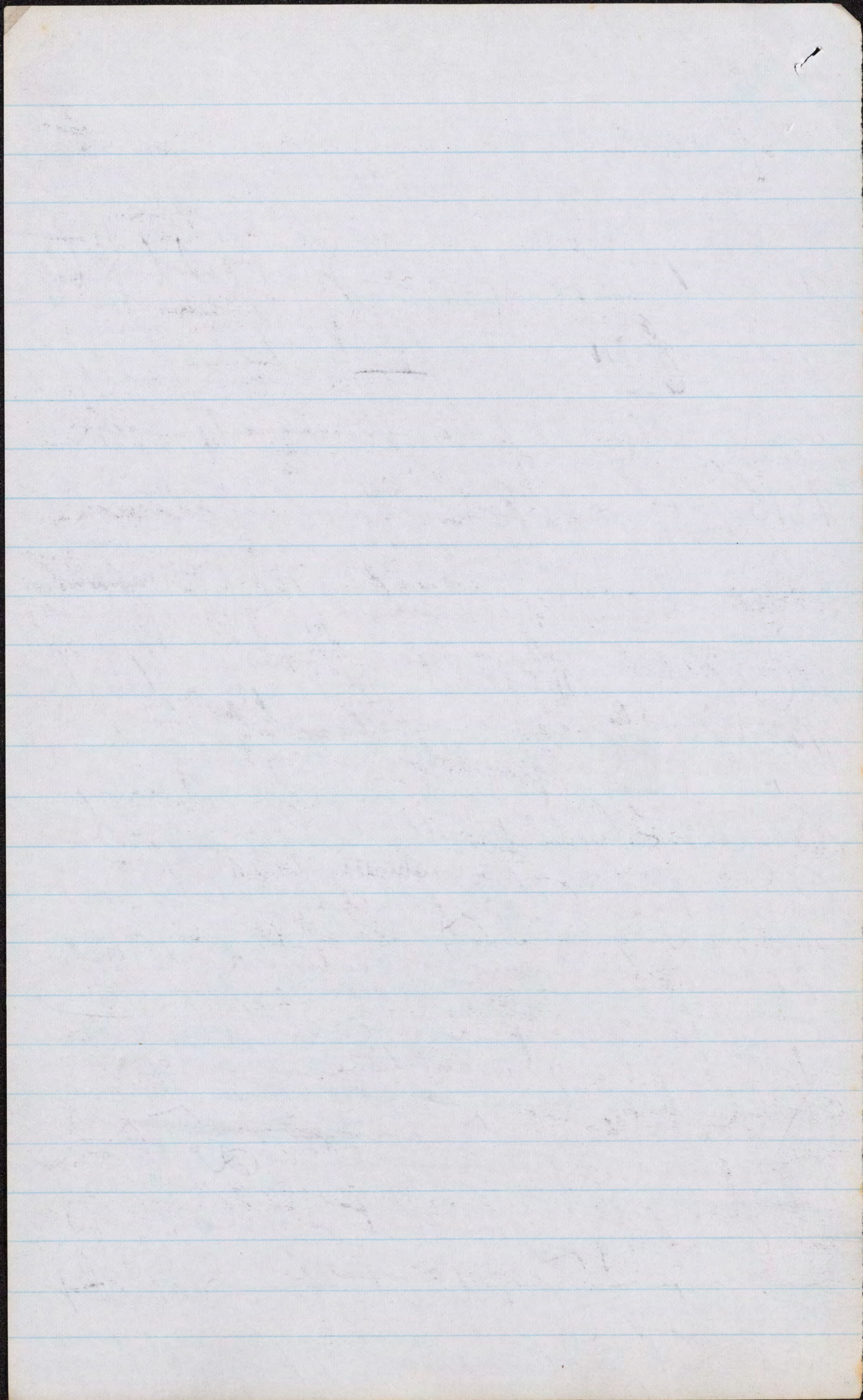
With our first words of
greeting to you, gentlemen, must
come ~~the~~ expression of Congratulation,
on behalf of the Auxiliary Faculty
of Medicine, ~~for~~ upon the new ~~stage~~ ^{to you}
~~my~~ ^{though} grateful
familiar topic, of the transfer of
~~our~~ ^{that of the other} ~~teachers~~
~~work~~ of the University, to these
noble halls.

To-day begins the 10th session
of the lectures of the Faculty which it is
my honorable ^{and agreeable} ~~duty~~ duty
to represent ^{in this hour} before you. Short as ^{has been} ~~the~~
decade of existence in comparison
with the more than a hundred years'
age of the University itself, it is not uninteres-



(2)

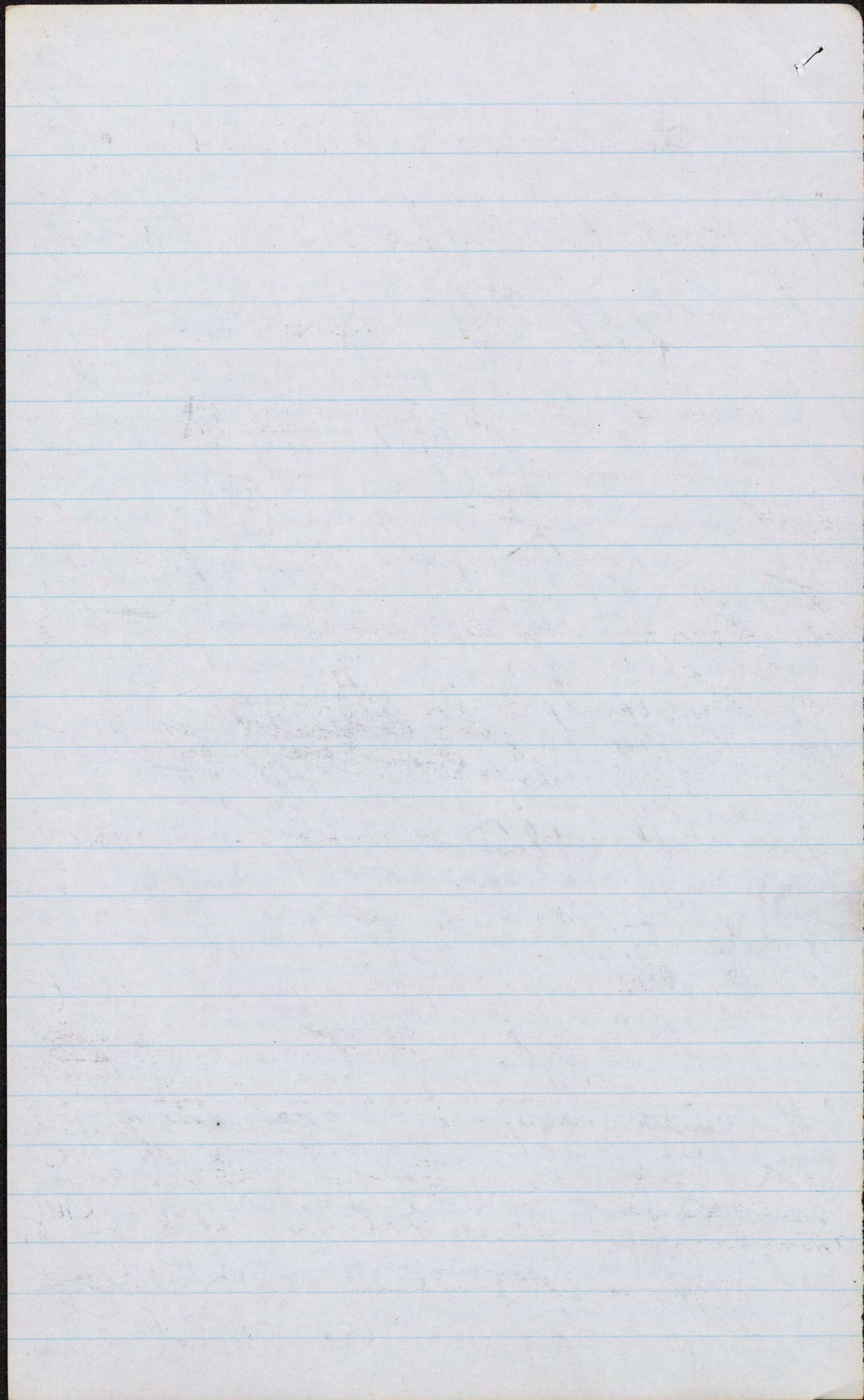
try to remember, that the centennial
year, 1876, will be just ~~sixty~~
years ~~after~~ the first appointment, by
the Trustees of this University, in
1816, of a Faculty of Natural
Science; in which, by ^{four} Professors,
all of them medical men, were taught
Botany, Comparative Anatomy and
Natural History, Mineralogy and
Chemistry. This ^{so constituted} faculty does not
appear to have continued its instruc-
tions for many seasons. Why there
should have been ^{in our time} ~~no~~ ^a more
successful persistence ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ a plan
of teaching, somewhat similar, is
a question of interest for us. It
was not ^{at all} because of any deficiency



of ability or acquirement on the part of those appointed in that early Faculty of Natural Science.

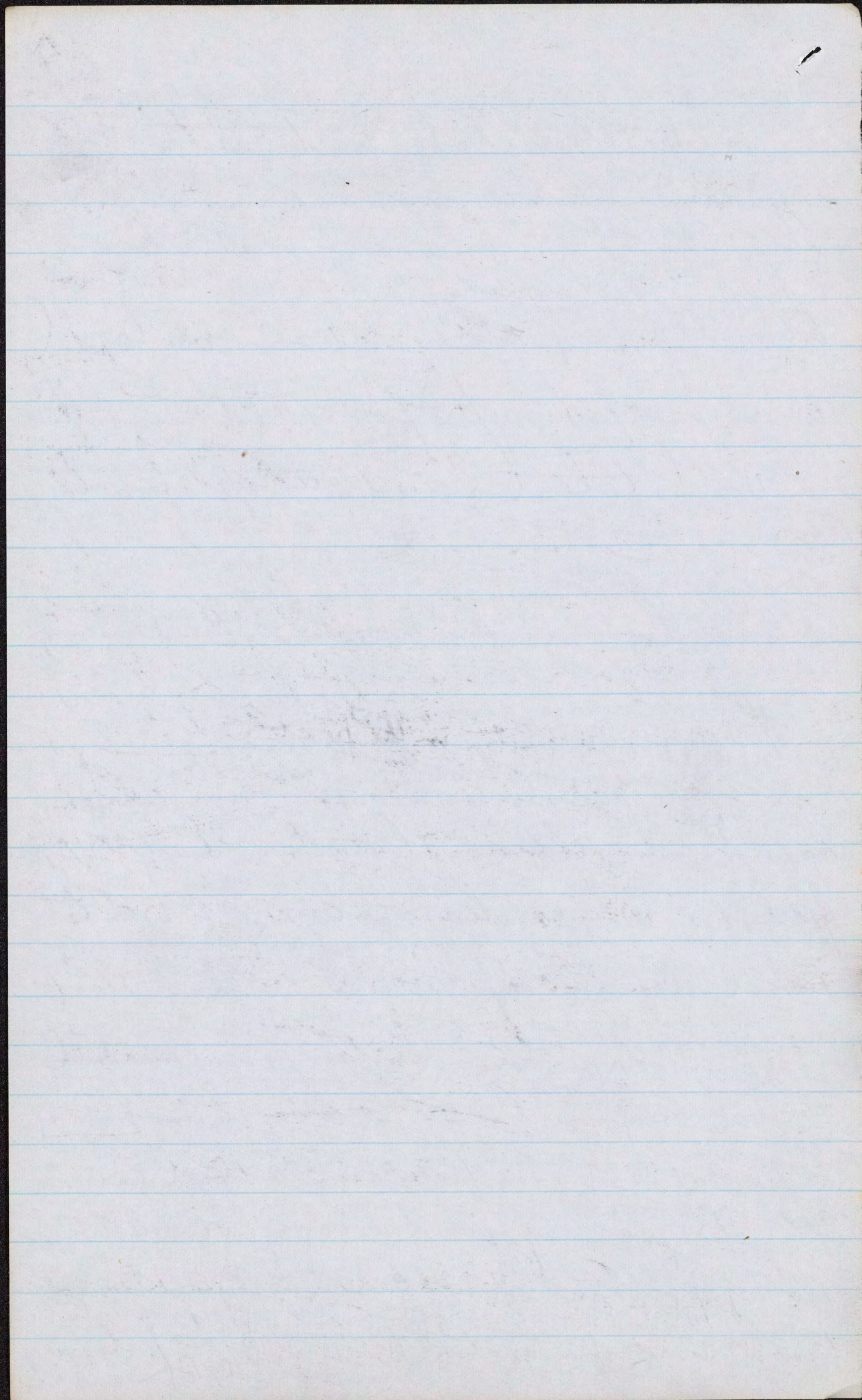
They were men, at that time and subsequently, of distinction in ~~the~~ profession, ~~and~~ as well as in general science.

~~at~~ But, besides the foundation established for our present Faculty through the large liberality of one, whose services, ^{already} personally rendered, ^{with remarkable usefulness,} to one generation, have thus been made perpetual, ~~it~~ it is, we may believe, ^{also} an important truth, that the times are more ready now than ~~half a century ago~~ for such an extension of the resources of medical students, in any ^{american} Medical College or University. Ours, we may hope, is a transitional era



in the medical instruction of this country. Long has it been lamented by ~~many~~ earnest and loyal members of the profession, that, with as much talent and adaptation to ~~their~~ work as are anywhere to be found in the world, the training of physicians in America has ^{in its requirements, in the past,} been less complete than that of those educated abroad. It may, perhaps, do no harm once more to recall this comparison.

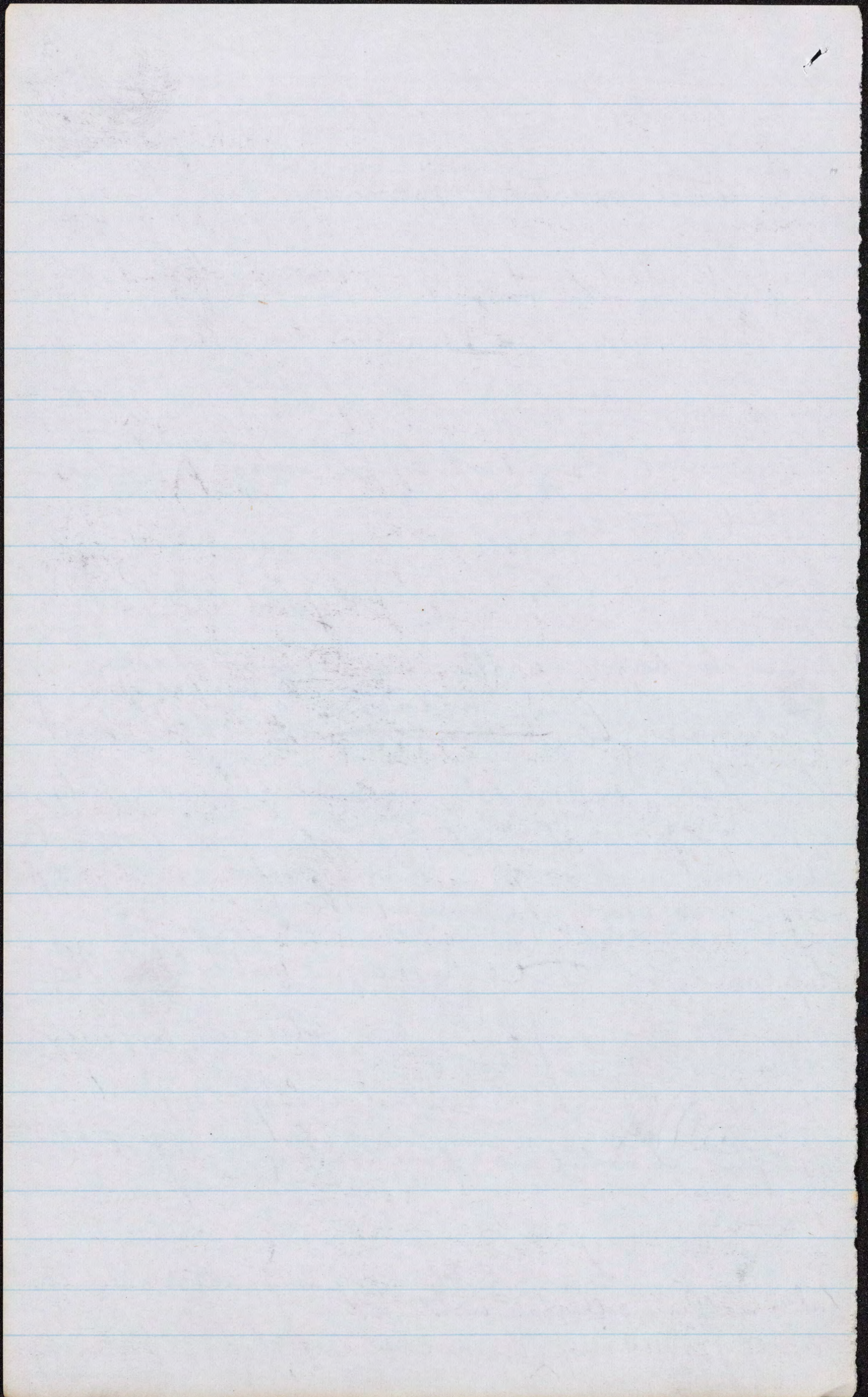
In Great Britain, every ~~student~~ student requires, ~~at the~~ in order to the beginning of his studies in a Medical School, either ^{academic} the degree of a University, or a testimonial of preparation obtained by examination in some designated institution of ^{appropriate} preliminary



instruction. Four years of study are then exacted; including at least three winter and two summer terms of lectures, and one winter and two summer terms in attending a hospital, or in ^{some} other equivalent kind of application ^{under} ^{special} professional teaching.

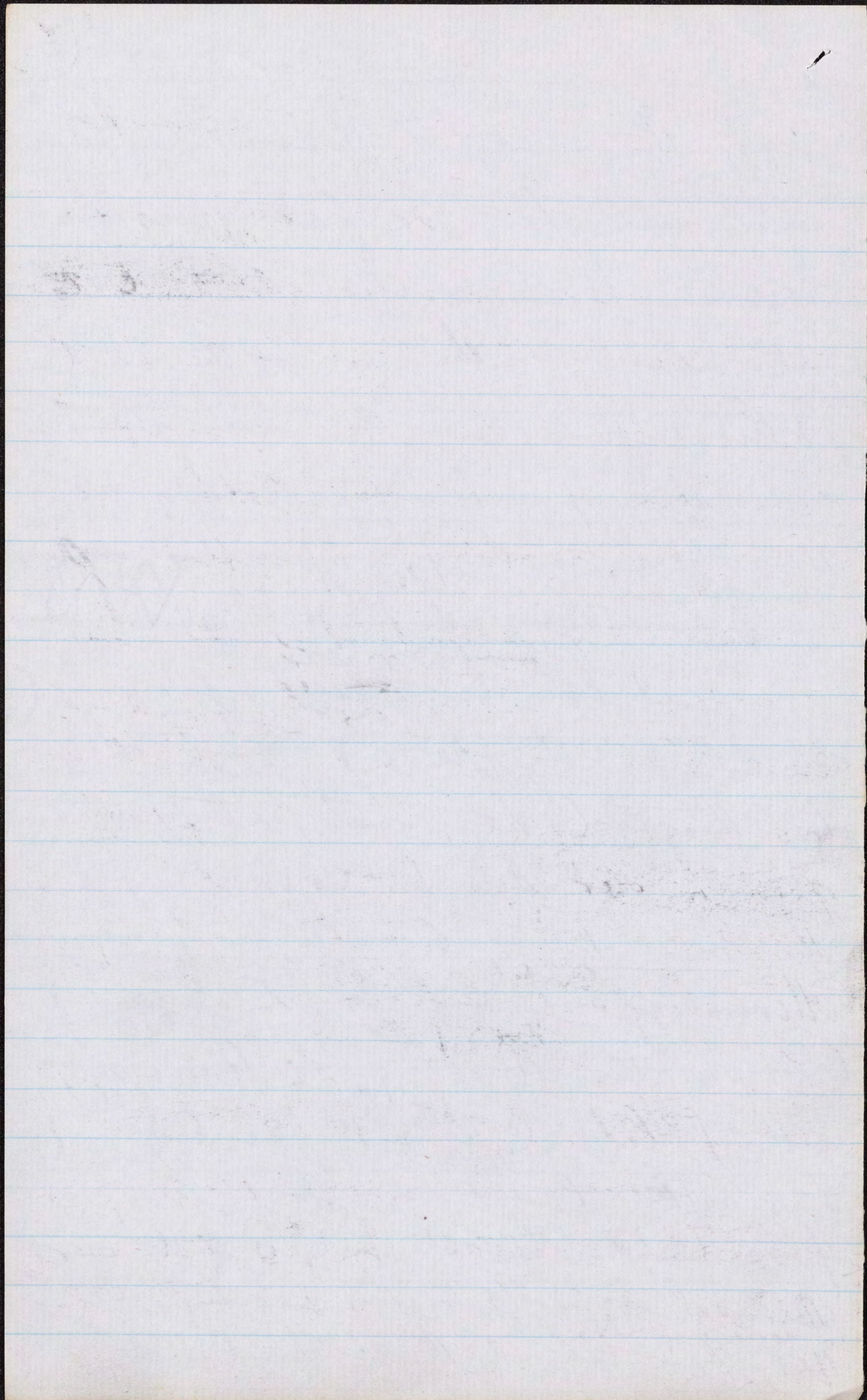
In France, every student ~~must~~ have, to begin with, his degree of Bachelor of Science; to ~~obtain~~ ~~which~~ which he must have been examined, amongst other subjects, upon physics, chemistry, botany and zoology; or else he must have the medical diploma of ~~some~~ foreign institution. He may then complete his studies in four years, although a considerably longer time is often devoted to preparatory hospital training.

In Germany, graduation in which is really a collegiate institution, a gymnasium is necessary, before entering



upon the study of medicine; after which, either four or five years are required for preparation for the doctorate. During that time, at the end of his second year, there comes a severe examination upon chemistry, botany or mineralogy, zoology, ^{and} comparative ^{as well as} ~~human~~ anatomy and physiology.

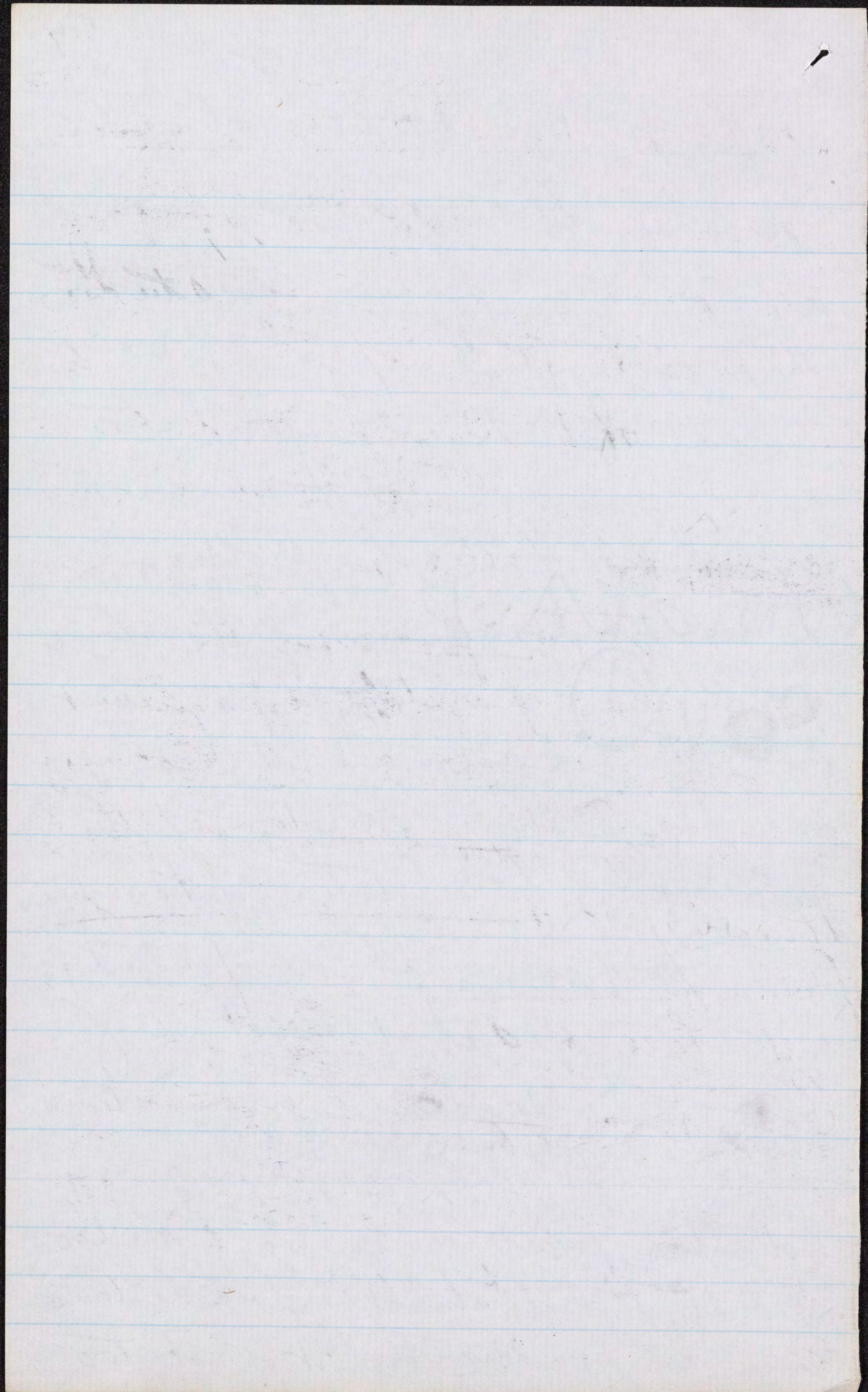
I bring these ~~matters~~ ^{matters} before your attention at the present time, to show two things. One, that, in the instruction given in our summer courses upon the naturalistic branches, Botany, Mineralogy and Geology, Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, this University, although liberal, is not peculiar; it has abundant and excellent European precedents. The other thing is, that our Medical Schools in this country are ^{in some respects} yet, [^] far behind the standard set before us



in the great institutions abroad.

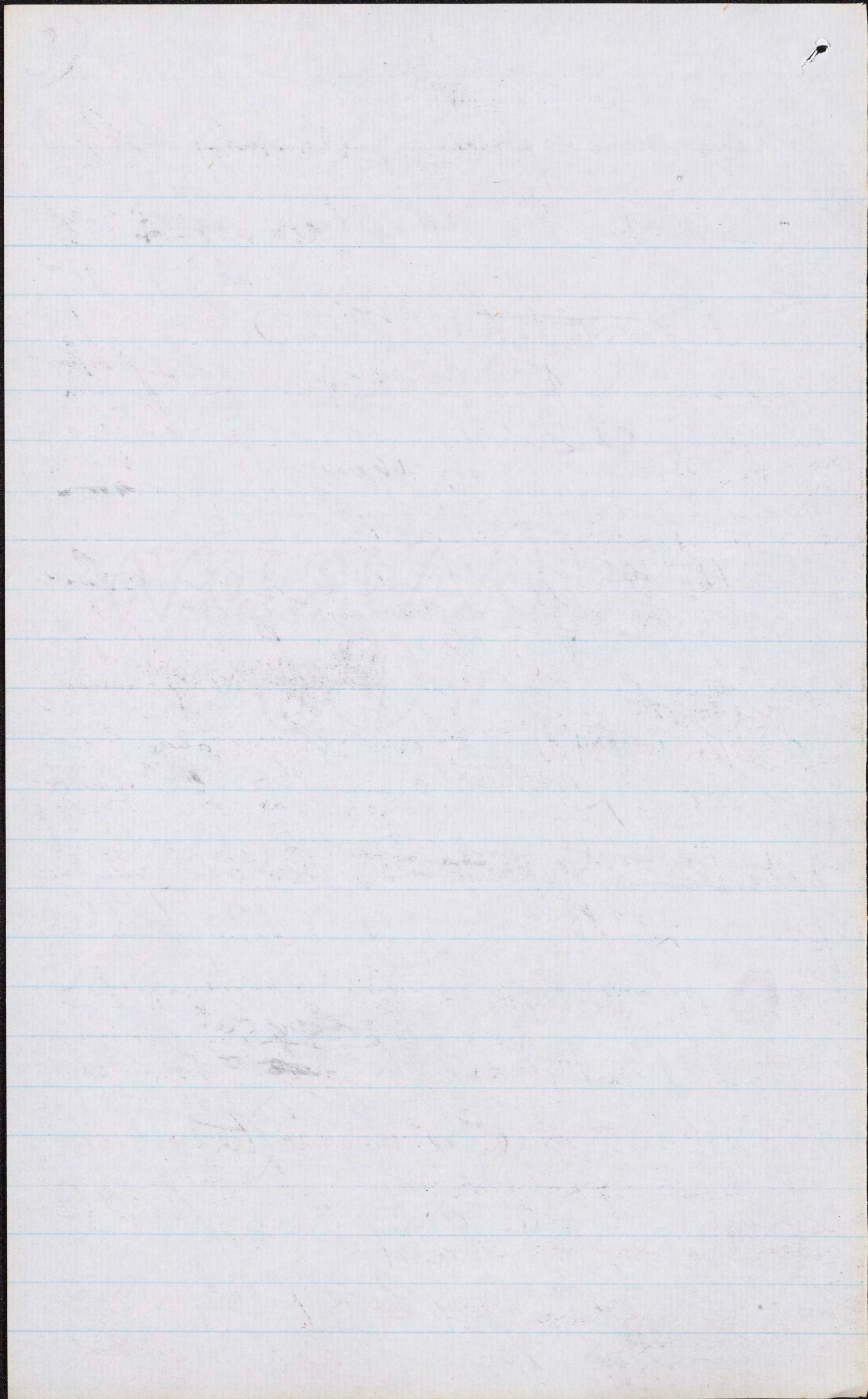
Five years ago, in an address on an occasion ~~like~~ ~~to~~ the present, at the opening of our ^{Summer} Course of 1870, I ventured to express ^a concurrence with the demand increasing throughout the profession, for a voluntary extension of the time of medical preparation, by agreement between the students and the Colleges; and, also, a strong conviction of the ~~importance~~ ^{important} facilitation of thoroughness, ^{obtainable} by the progressive plan of study; with three ~~years~~, at least, of lectures, and successive examinations.

As one ^{who knows} engaged in giving instruction, private or public, to medical students, throughout almost the whole time since my ^{own} graduation, it is not too



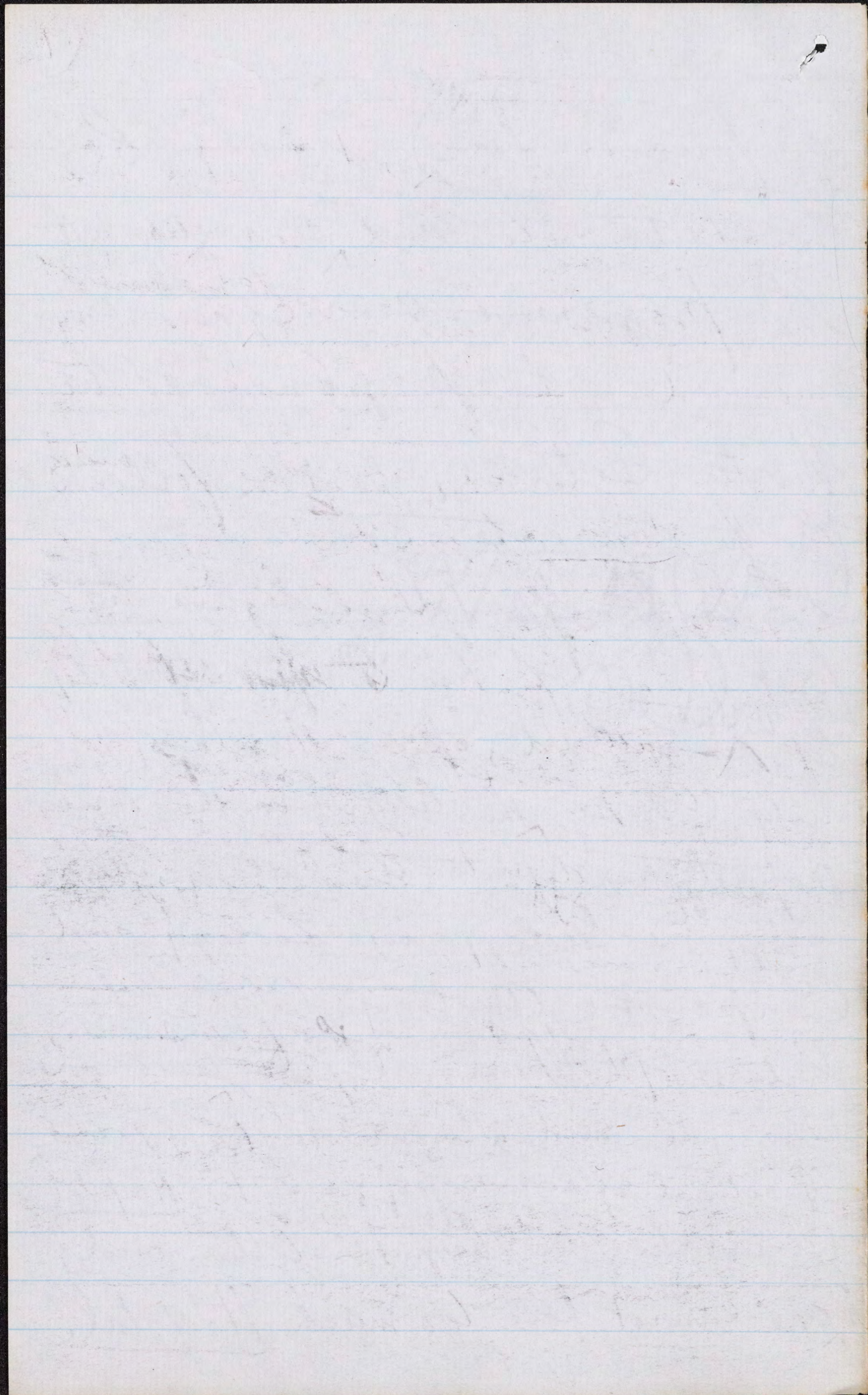
for me

strong an expression to say that I
 rejoice at the adoption, ~~now~~^{latterly}, of
 this plan of progressive study,
 in several ^{of the great} ~~leading~~ ^{Medical} Schools, in-
 cluding this University. And es-
 pecially do I regard ^{this plan} ~~it~~ as of ~~value~~^{value},
~~it~~ affording increased room
 and opportunity for every student to
 avail himself of the advantages
 of ^{University} Summer instruction. Here ~~is~~^{also} there
 is a natural and convenient, although
 of course ^a not necessary or inevitable,
 order of progress and succession.
 Should I have to ~~plan~~^{lay out} for a
 medical student a course ^{of study} ~~to~~ which
 he could devote only three full
 years (and, mark, I say only three,
 because I am sure it had much better

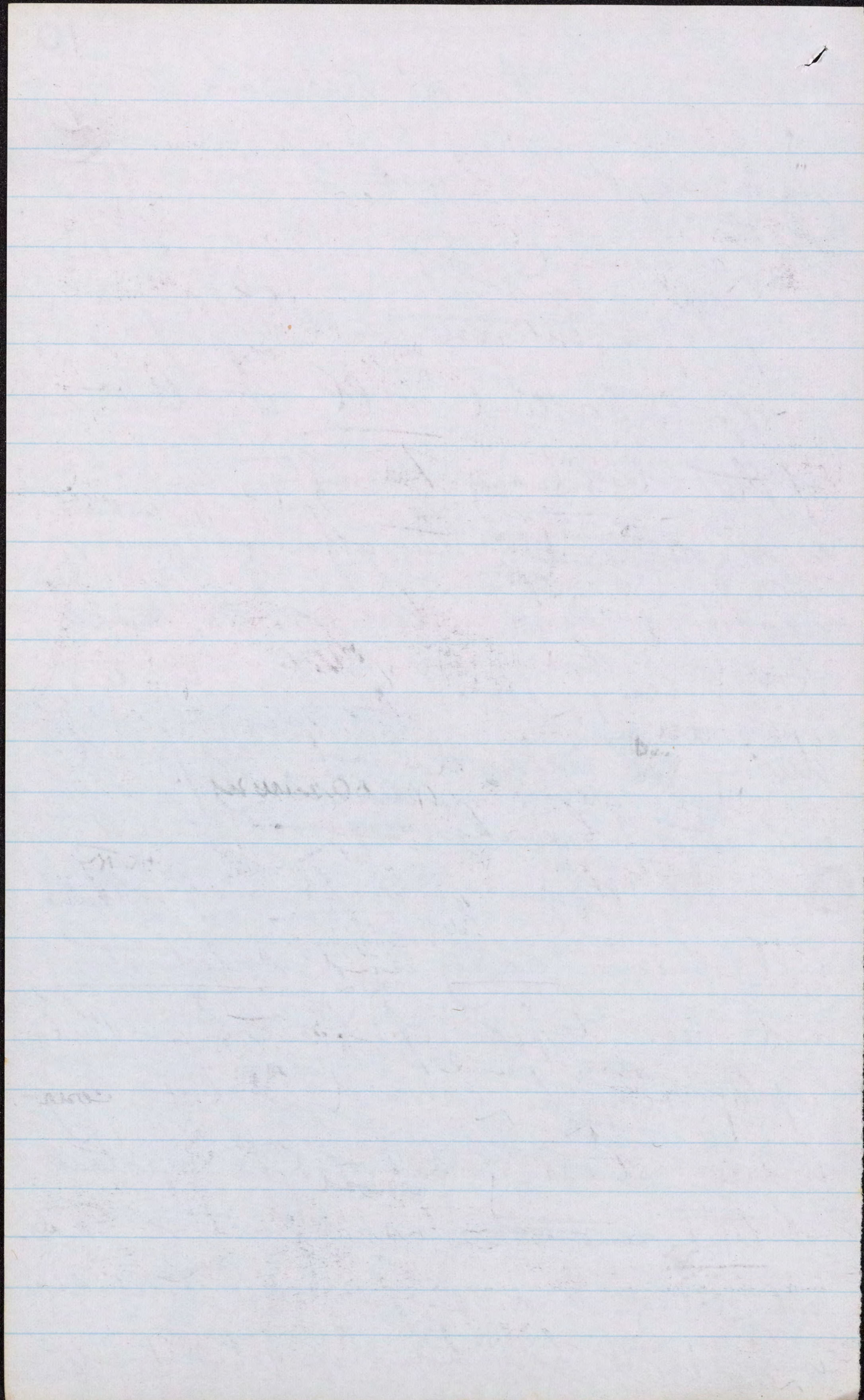


be four or ^(ward) five, it would be, in addition to and ⁱⁿ connection with, the progressive course ^{as} now announced in the programme of the Winter Lectures, about as follows, for the summer terms:

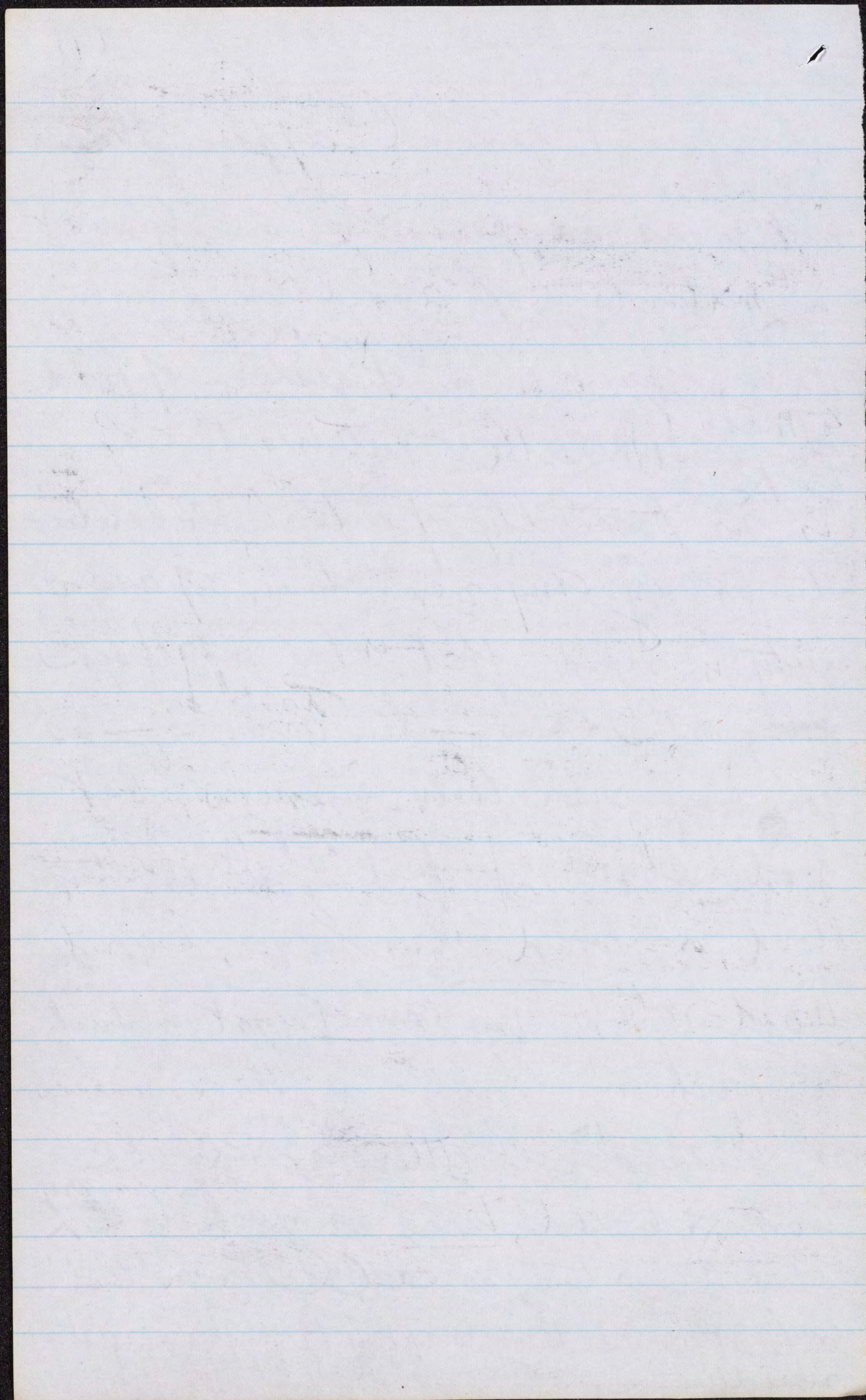
In the Spring which begins the first year of his ~~university~~ study, let ^{the student} ~~the~~ attend, of our Auxiliary Faculty Course, ^{at least} the lectures in the three naturalistic departments; Botany, Mineralogy and Geology, and Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Of the other lectures of the Summer ^{in this first summer,} Course, those on Regional and Morbid Anatomy, and Practical Microscopy; with the Hospital Clinics, from the beginning to the end; for ^{one} cannot have too much Hospital.



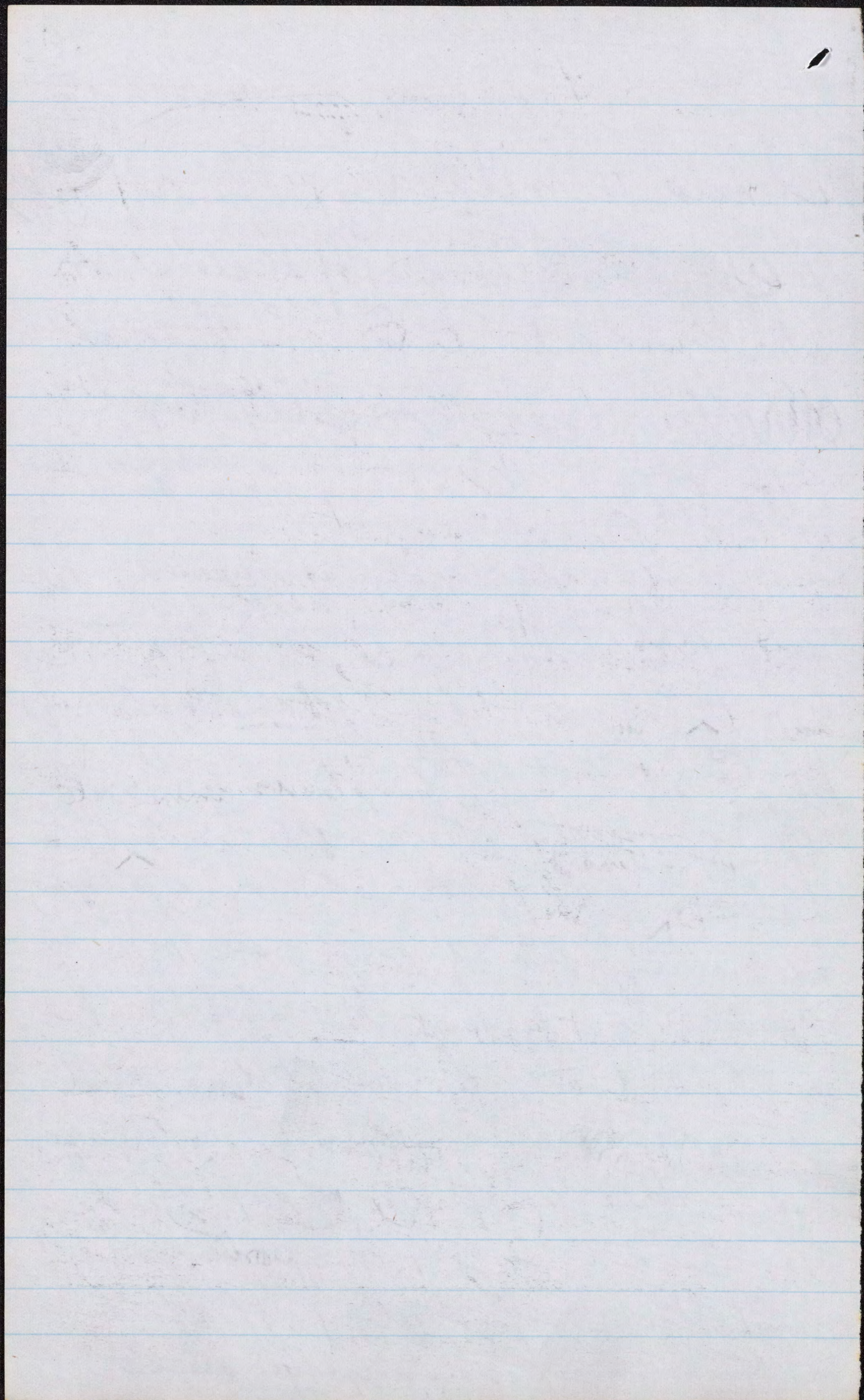
In the second and third
summers, it will not be more than
his ^{then} acquired capacity, and, we
may hope, interest, will be prepared
for, to attend all the lectures
of the Auxiliary Faculty, as well
as all ~~the~~ the other summer
Lectures and Clinics. So much
time being ^{thus} given to these studies,
during ~~the~~ periods not occupied
with the branches ^{necessary} ~~separate~~ for the
medical degree, proficiency ^{in them} ~~will~~
will become easy and satisfactory;
and our degree of Doctor in Philo-
sophy may be ^{well} ~~also~~ earned, ^{also} without ~~any~~
undue stress of labor. The importance
of time ~~intellect~~ as a factor in all
intellectual and professional training
is ^{very} great; it has hardly yet met with



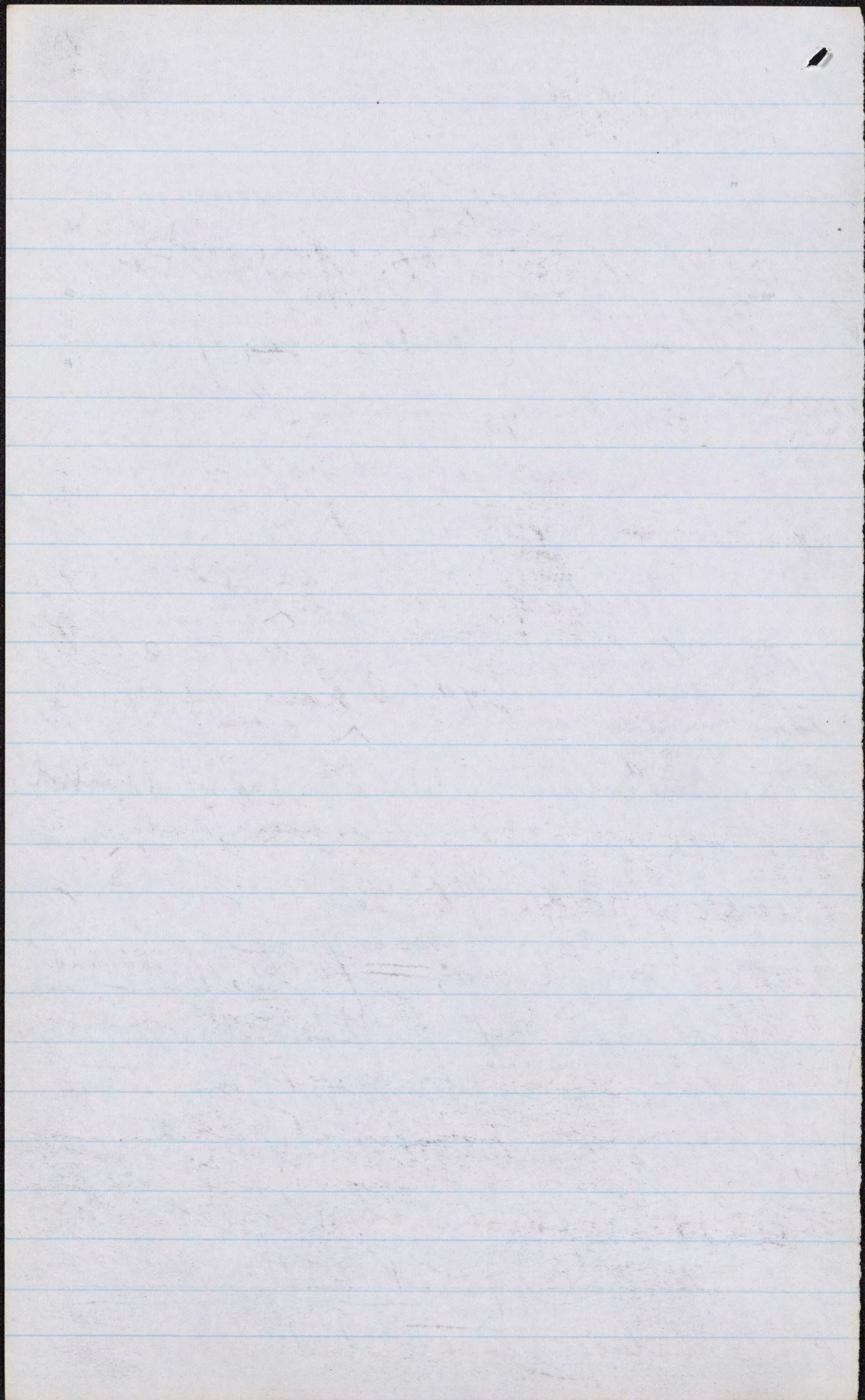
sufficient general appreciation.
 It is as indispensable an element
 in ^{the} maturity of available know-
 ledge as it is in ^{the proper} digestion of food,
 to make it ~~assimilable~~ assimilable nutriment. There
 is no possibility of entirely substitu-
 ting it by any mere strain of assid-
 uity in rapid effort. You may pack
~~men's~~ men's brains — their memories — as
 you may cram their stomachs; but
 good chyme, ^{or} perfect chyle, healthy
 blood, or sound knowledge, beyond
^{mere} word-vote, — you cannot get, in such
 a fashion. Believe me, three courses
 of lectures, well attended, will be
 worth, in the end, twice as much to ~~the~~ ^{every}
 student as two; as ~~each one~~ ^{every one} knows that in
 a first course there is apt to be much undigested
 residuum.



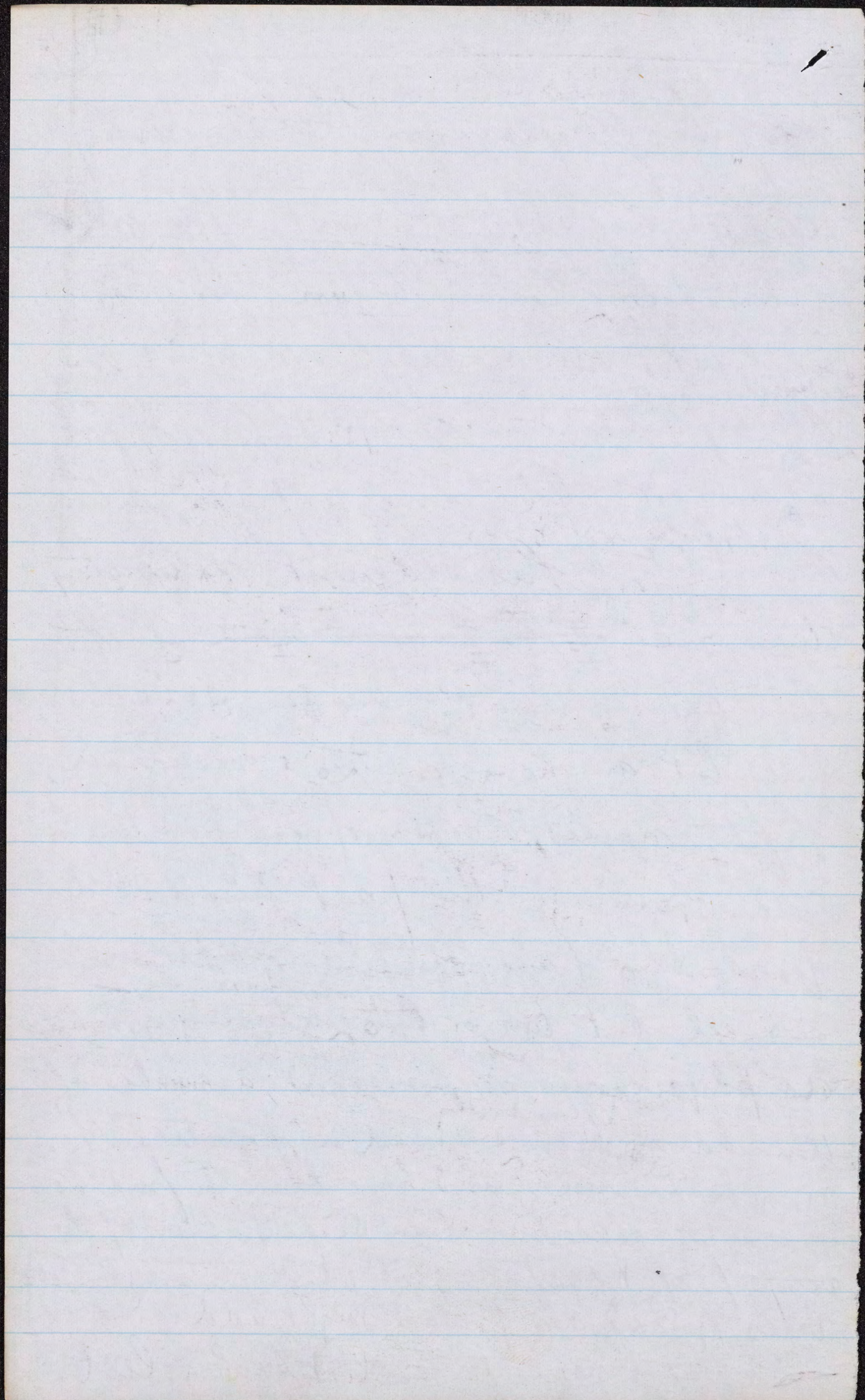
And now, ~~gentlemen~~, do
I need to make any ^{special} advocacy of
the ~~the~~ ^{or courses} ~~course~~ of lectures on
which we enter to-day, — those of
the Auxiliary Faculty of
Medicine? They have sometimes
been undervalued; almost decried; as —
“not practical.” That word practical
is not ^{very} easy to define. Facts are always
practical. That they are not all so
near as some other studies might be, to the ^{immediate} beaten
pathway ^{the routine} of the practice of medicine, surgery
and obstetrics, would be a more plausible
assertion. But against this also, much
may be said and proven. Botany and
Mineralogy come very near to Materia
Medica and Therapeutics. Comparative
Anatomy and Zoology are portions of the
great Science of Biology, of which
anthropology, the science of man, is the



culminating part: you cannot
 understand man ^{fully,} unless you compare
 him with the animal kingdom of which
 he is ^{the} head. (Facts) then, of much
 importance, closely kindred to those with
 which every medical student is required
 to make himself acquainted; as near
 to his practice, indeed, as ^{are} the foramina
 of the temporal bone, the iter ~~e~~ tertio
 ad quartum ventriculum ^{of the brain,} the rationale of
 the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and
 many other things ^{which} you and we have
 had, ~~very~~ rightly, to learn once at
 least in our lives; = facts, of moment
 for highly educated professional men,
 belong to and are conveyed in these
 noble and beautiful sciences of Botany,
 Zoology, Comparative Anatomy, Geology
 and Mineralogy. Natural Affinity
 exists between these studies and those



of the physician. Else, why
 does it happen, that most of the great
 and leading scientists in various departments,
 naturalists, ~~have~~ begun their careers,
 or least, as medical men? In
 connection with
 this reflection, we may follow, for
 a few moments, the line of suggestion
^{by Professor Rogers,}
 thrown out, in this eloquent valedictory
 discourse, ~~by Professor Rogers,~~ at the
 late commencement. I have selected,
 with but an hour or two's research,
 fifty names, of men of high position in
 science, during the past hundred
 years, who have studied medicine;
 and all but one or ^{two} ~~two~~, ^{of whom were} actually graduated
 as physicians or surgeons; a number of
 them having been ^{considerably} engaged in practice. You
 may be surprised, as I have been, to find how
 many of these have been scientific stars of the
 very first magnitude; and yet, I am sure, the mem-
 -ories of some now present might add several
 important names to ~~the list~~ such a list.



Let us take first the
Botanists:

(15)

There was
Linnaeus; a host indeed in himself;

DeCandolle;

Antoine Bernard de Jussieu -

Robert Brown;

Jos. Dalton Hooker; all these abroad;

Dr. Bing, Smith Barton;

Dr. John Torrey;

Dr. Asa Gray.

American
These are the very
first names
in Botanical Science!

Then, of the Zoologists & Compar. Anatomists:

Swammerdam & Ehrenberg;

John Hunter, Edward Jenner;

Erasmus Darwin; - (germ of "Darwin")

Dr. Carpenter; ^{Richard} Owen; Rymon Jones;

Macleise; Huxley; Agassiz:

Dr. John Edman ^{Dr. Richard Harlan} (grad. univ. Pa.)

Dr. Sam. Geo. Morton ^{Rambles of a Naturalist -} (ethnologist &c)

Dr. Jeffries Wyman - ("Scientific Life")

Dr. Leidy; ^{Dr. A. P. S. Packard} (Salmon) ^{early entomologists.}

Ethnologists:

Dr. Prichard, - Dr. Pickering.
Nat. Hist. of Man - Welles Explor. Exped.

over

Geologists:

15

Besides some already included, as Agassiz,

Storbes — rival of Agassiz in
on Hayden — connection with the glacial
theory —

Explorers:

Dr E. K. Kane, Dr J. J. Hayes,

Dr David Livingstone.

It is not ^{very} far from our track to refer to some names also,
In Chemistry & Physics:

Berthollet, associate and peer of Lavoisier;
Galvani;

Berzelius; Wollaston;

Dr. John Davy (brother of Sir Humphrey);

Helmholtz; ~~Thomson~~ Liebig; ^①

Prof. W. Allen Miller: these abroad;

Prof. J. W. Draper — American.

and — Prof Rogers — second of his name — etc.

In Microscopy:

U.S.A. of Washington.

Dr. Woodward; Tyson, Hunt, Richardson.

High Representative Scientific Honors:

Dr. B. Wood

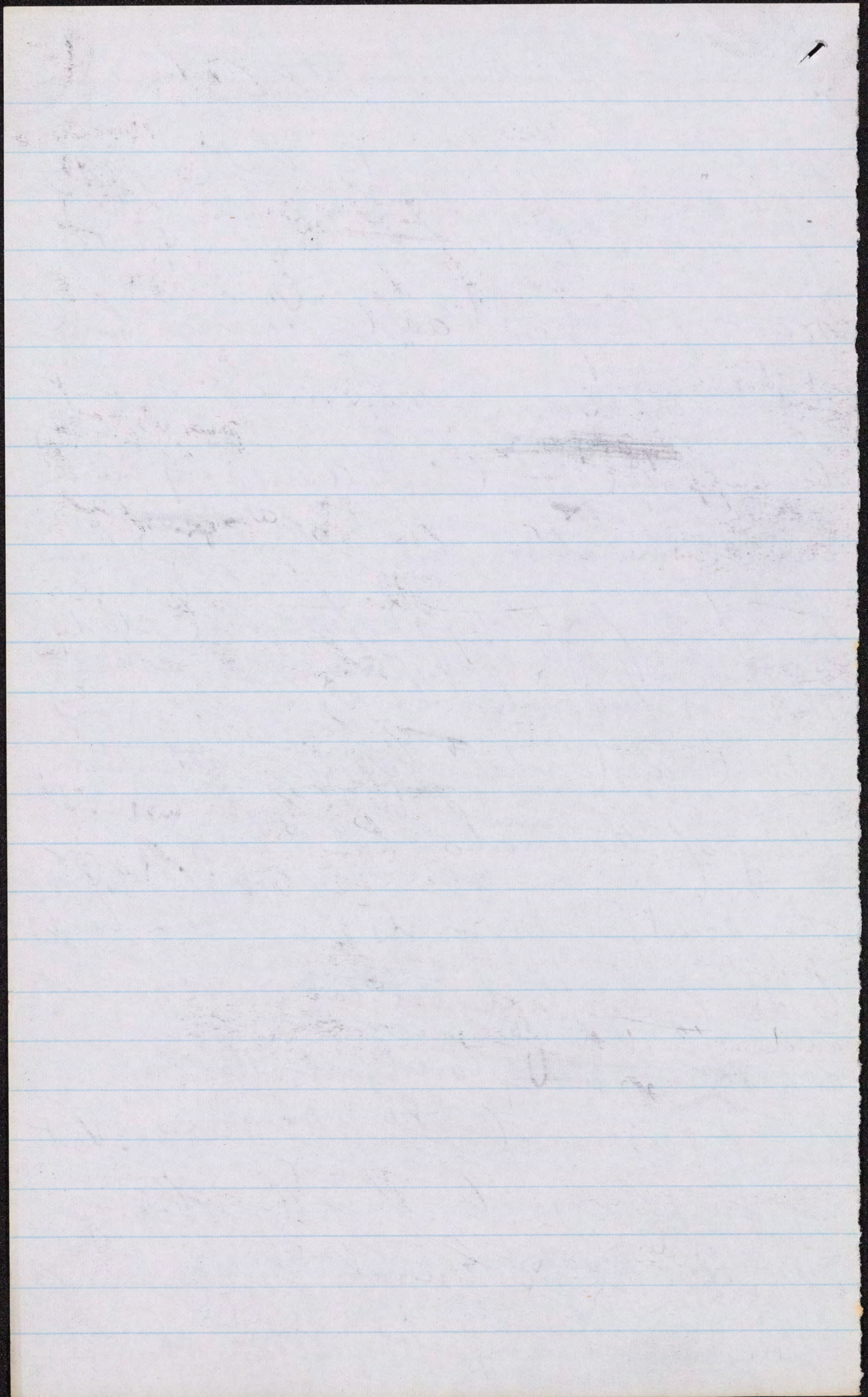
Am. Philos. Soc.

Dr W & W Ruschendorf

Acad. Nat. Sciences.

I think, then, that I have (17)

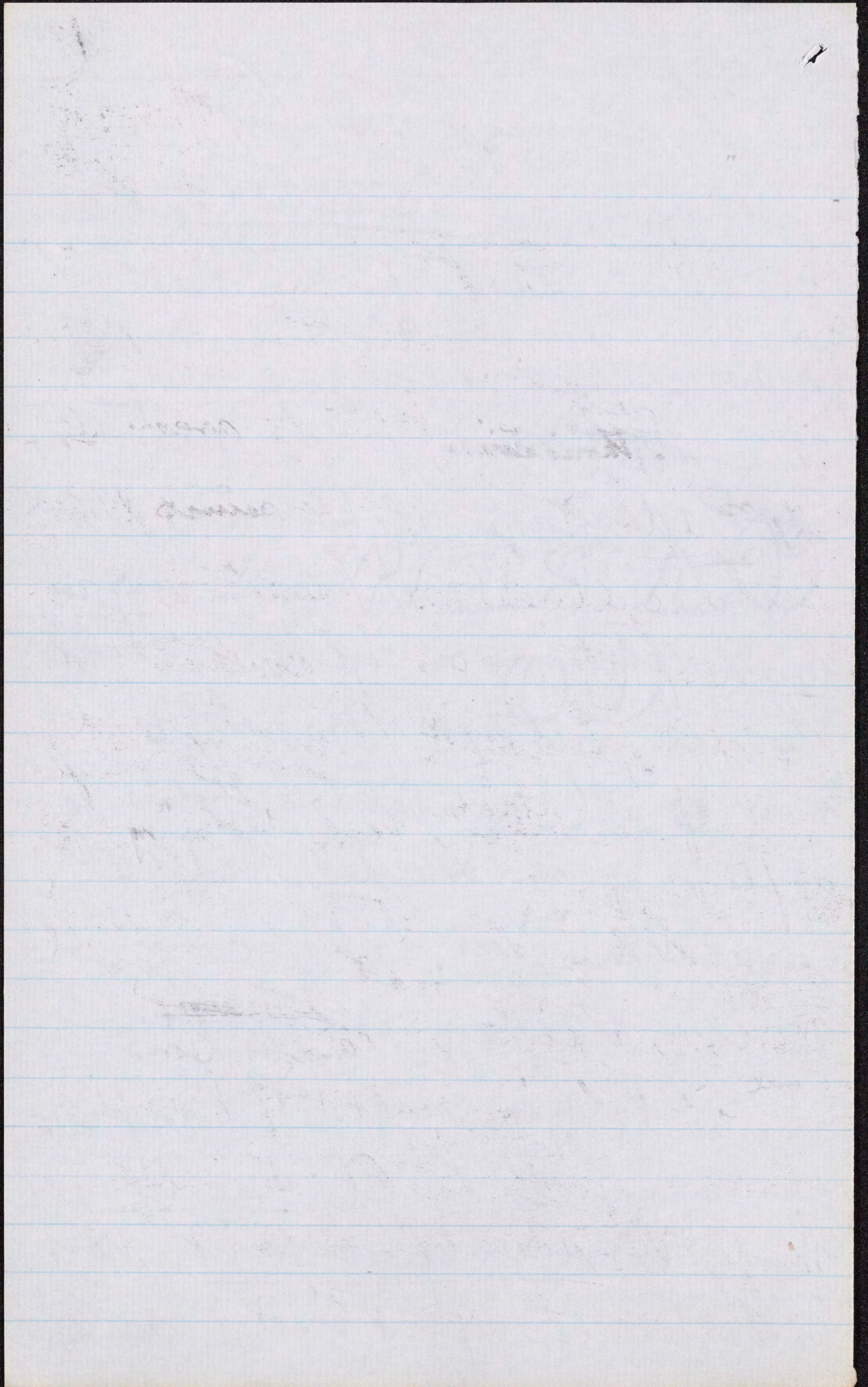
made out my point, that very many,
if not most, of the leading scientific
men of Europe and America have
been medical men... Let it not
be supposed ~~that~~ I desire, by such
an enumeration, to allure ~~any one~~ ^{any one} from
the path of strictly professional study.
There is enough ~~there~~ to deserve,
attract and retain ~~life-long~~ life-long attention.
Many of those who have left ^{medicine} for
other scientific pursuits have been brought
to do so by external circumstances;
and others have ~~exactly~~ ^{loved} loved, not Medicine the
less, but general Science more. But
my purpose is, to show the strong
affinity ^{existing} between General Science and
Medicine. Every physician should



(18)

be, to use a new but ^{very} conven-
-ient word, a Scientist. He
should be such, for the needs of
^{his} professional knowledge; but he should
be so ~~also~~ ^{also} ~~more~~, for the ~~great~~
~~advantage~~ advantage of his own intel-
-lectual culture. The latter is a
broad platform on which to assert
the appropriateness of general, and
most of all naturalistic, studies to
a place in an extended medical
curriculum. But I prefer to dwell
^{at present} more on the former ~~at present~~
consideration.

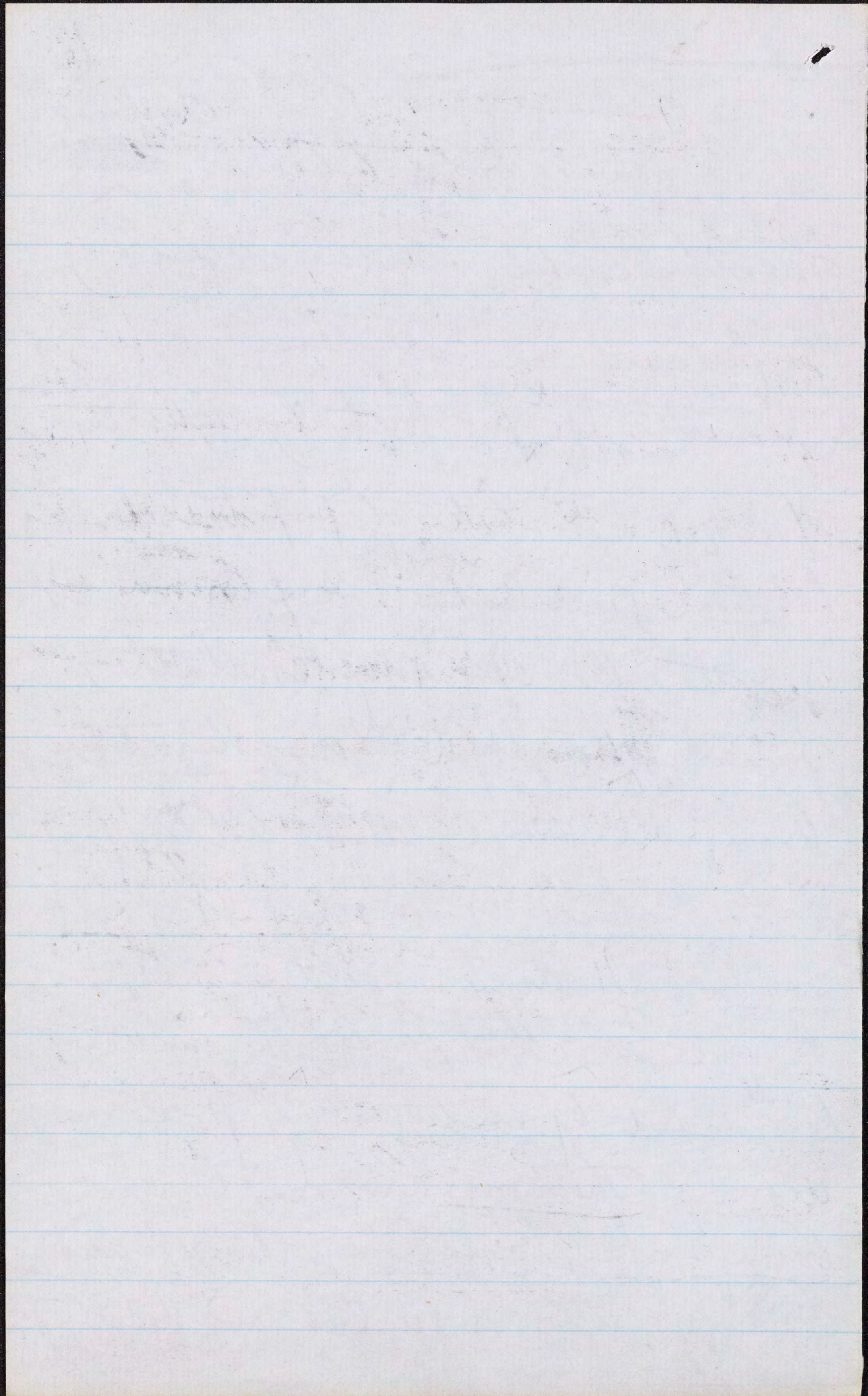
No man ought to become a physi-
-cian, unless he has ~~a~~ Scientific
Mind, the Scientific spirit. What
is the Scientific spirit? It is not,



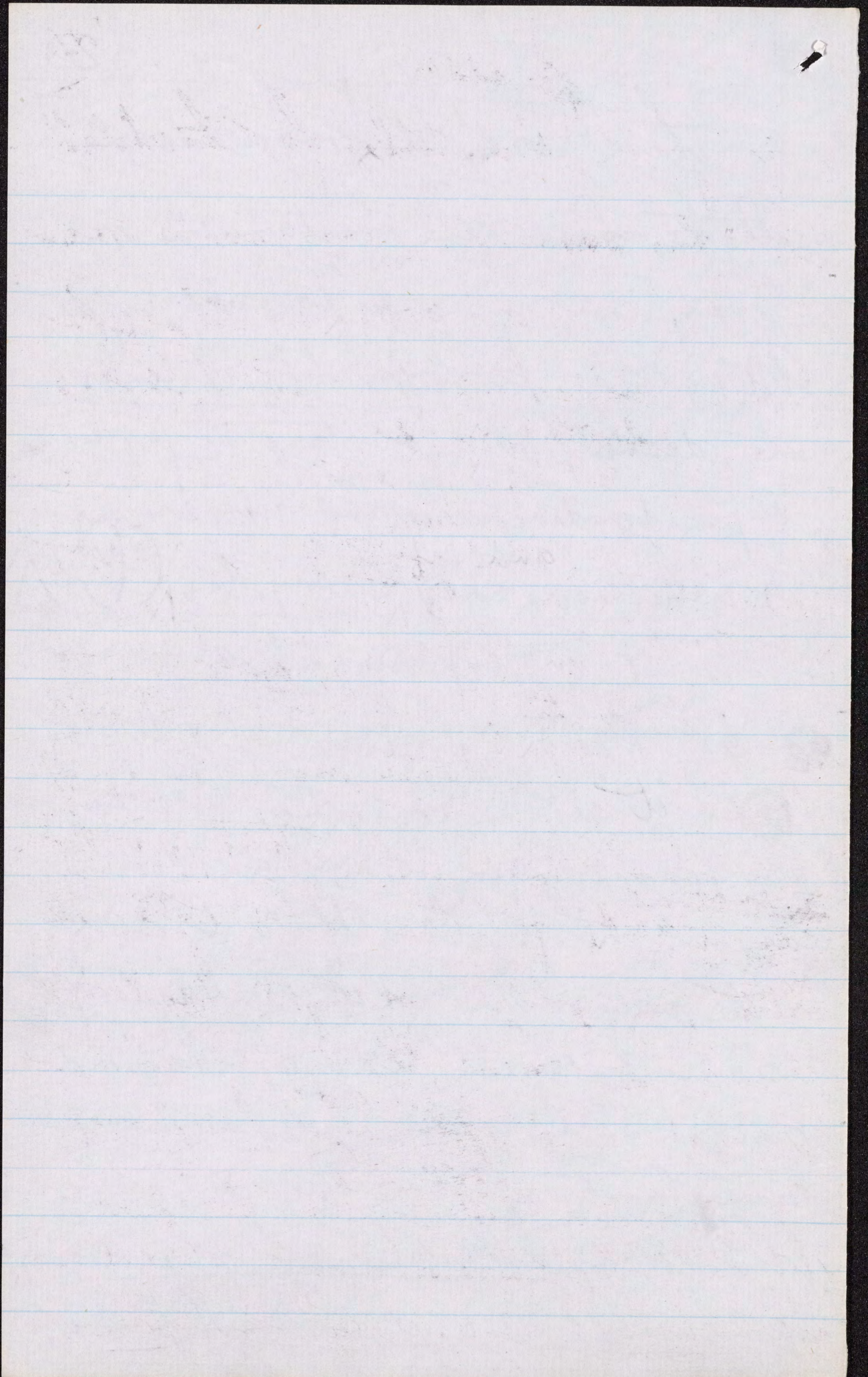
I make bold to believe, ~~the spirit~~ ^{the spirit} ~~of~~.

of enthusiastic faith, or ready confidence in everything new, or plausible, ^{that is} or put forth by authority.

Nor yet, is it that of perpetual doubt, of habitual, unrelenting scepticism. It is, rather, the spirit of constant, patient, ^{and} thoughtful investigation; trying all things, and holding fast ~~that~~ that which is good. It is not narrow. It does not depend upon the eye, ^{on the} or other senses, ^{or the hand,} no matter how ^{well} aided by instruments of precision, alone. Thinking; broad, careful brain-work; logical synthesis and analysis, sound induction and deduction;

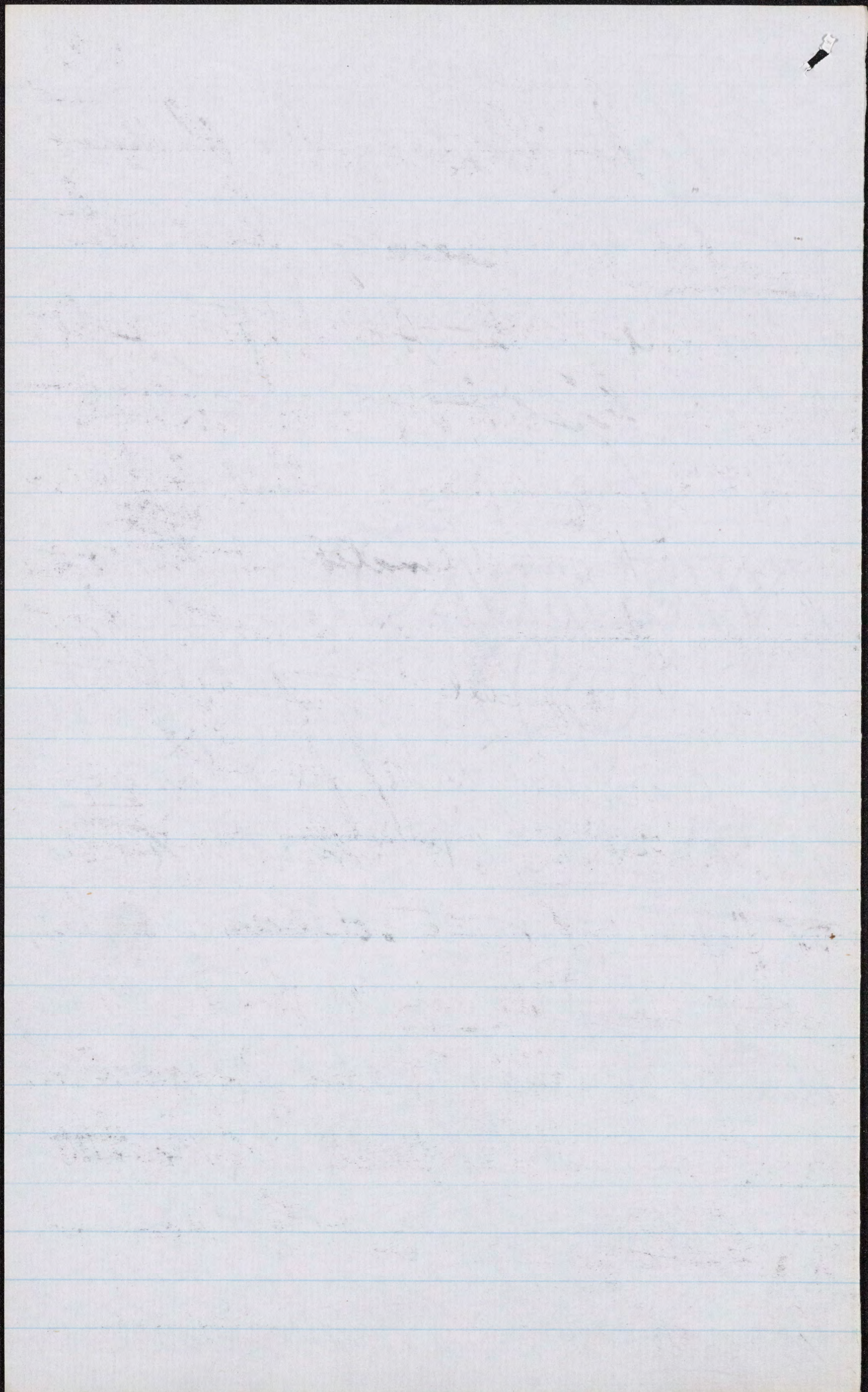


these are ^{among} its ^{prime} requisites;
 without which all ^{merely} instrumental ma-
 chinery can give only ^{the} conditions for
 an endless proliferation of degener-
 ate, decaying and obstructive products
 of pseudo-discovery and inane invention.
 It is the more ^{and safe} easy to say this, ^{now,} because
 so eminent an experimental observer
 as Dr. Brown Séquard has latterly
 pointed it out, in connection with some
 very famous inquiries and assertions
 concerning the functions of the brain.
 At the meeting of the National Academy of
 Science last year, Dr. Brown-Séquard
 gave it as his opinion ^{that} the subject of
 brain-functions "has been rendered more
 difficult, by assumptions of physiologists
upon insufficient data." "A part of

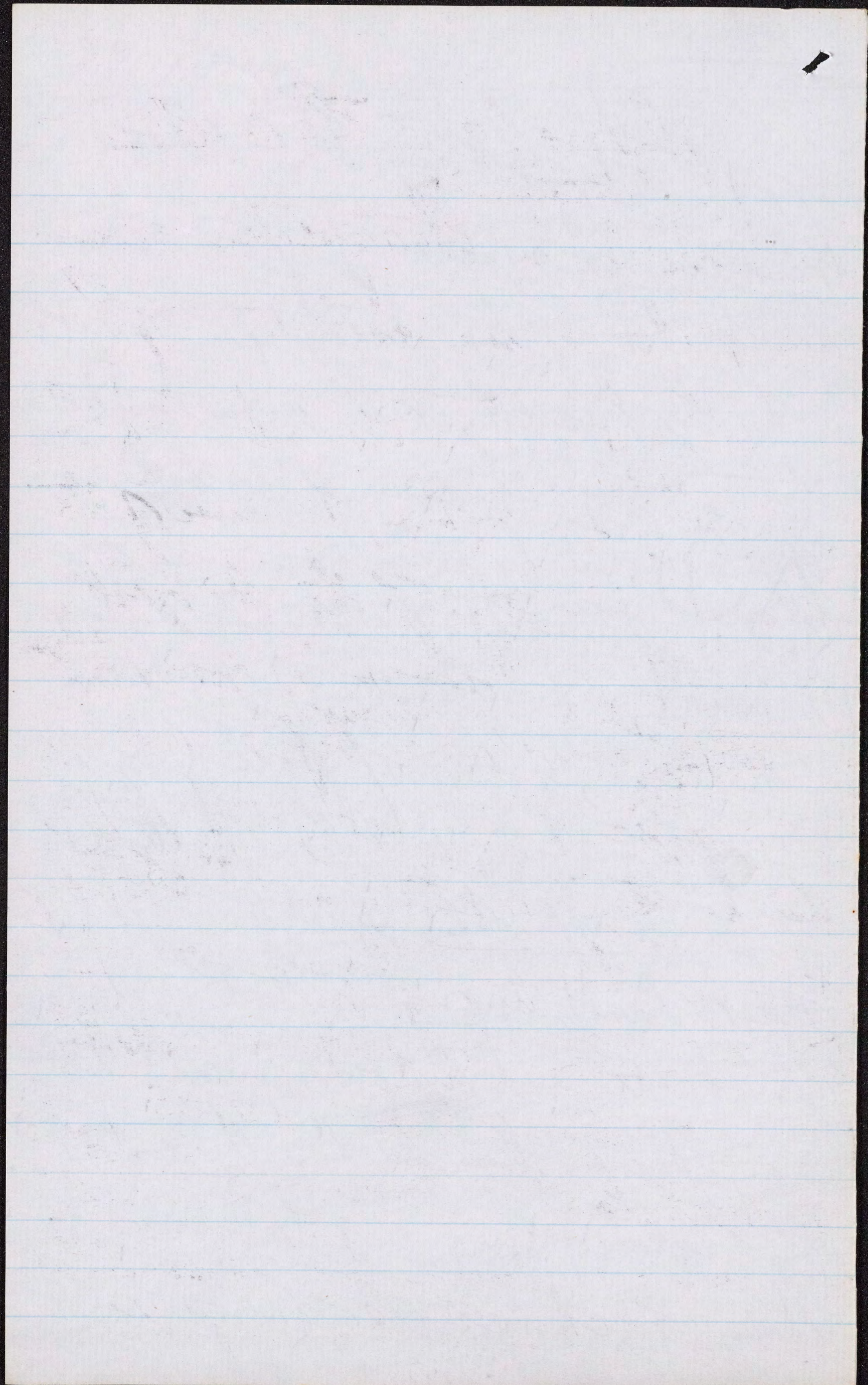


he adds,
the facts "are taken for the whole."

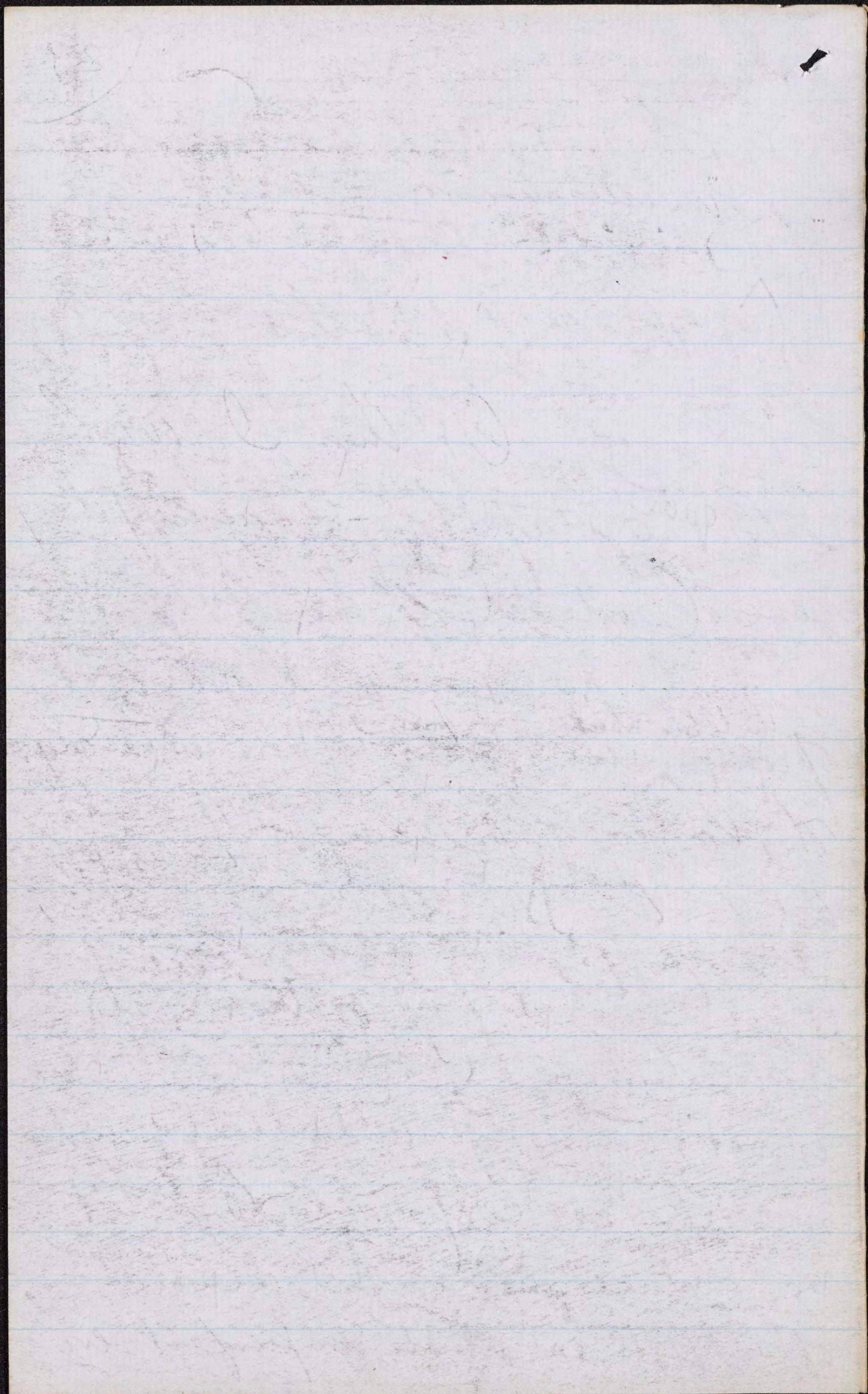
It has sometimes occurred to me
that there are experimenters, and
perhaps observers, who are ^{somewhat} like
Eötvös's frog: from which, for some
^{celebrated prepared} purpose, there had ^{been} ~~parts~~ removed the
bulk of the Cerebral hemispheres, leaving the sen-
sorial ganglia ^{still} complete; so ^{that the creature} could
see, hear, feel, taste, move, do every-
thing but think; but for thinking, it had
~~no~~ capacity at all. Observation, then,
without thought, cannot make science;
though it may make crude
material out of which thought
may afterwards make science.
Of all ^{the} instruments in use for research,
the brain is king, after all.



It follows, then, that breadth is necessary for the development of the Scientific spirit; and, for breadth, it is important that many studies shall be ~~be~~ ~~surveyed~~, in subordination to the one leading pursuit. I do not, for a moment, advocate the subjection of medicine, that is of pathology and therapeutics, to the methods or facts of other sciences. It has, ^{it} must have, its own methods, its own facts and its own jurisdiction. Every science has such. The methods of biology are not the same as those of chemistry or inorganic



Physics; and the methods
 of ^{investigation in} clinical therapeutics are
 not the same as those of
 biology. On this I wish
 to be ^{quite} outspoken, - because of the
 general interest of the subject,
 as well as because it grows out
 of ^{the topic which} ~~the topic which~~ we ^{primarily} have before us to-day.
 The logic of science, with all
 that has been written and ^{towards it,} done,
 from the times of Bacon and
 Newton to those of Stuart Mill,
 is not commonly understood, and
 is still less conformed to. Let
 me adduce some few illustrations,
 of subjects on which imperfect evi-



according ^{to} my judgment at least,

(24)

dence has been allowed to induce ~~give at least~~ ^{though hasty} a large acceptance of conclusions of importance. An English Physician, in an annual address, a few years ago, spoke of the value of a good working theory; meaning one, which, although not yet established as true, is convenient to act upon, ^{being} as more or less probable, in the absence of any that is better, ^{and} that is completely proved. All very well is this, so long as it does not have the effect of leading any to be satisfied with ~~it~~ ^{a theory} as if it were proved true, while it is not. When this occurs, there is obstruction, and that which was ^{at first} started ^{merely} as a provisional hypothesis, becomes built up into ~~as~~ ^{fixed} almost unalterable dogma.

Physiology:

Tanner ~

Vaso-dilator action ~

Pathology:

resorptive origin of tubercle

Etiology:

extension of typhoid fever — cholera —

local lesions & bacterial origin of diphtheria.

Therapeutics:

treatment of puerperal

Fever by the lancet, Epsom salts & Calomel
"works theory" — & Todd's Alcohol panacea.
When discouraged, are we to turn

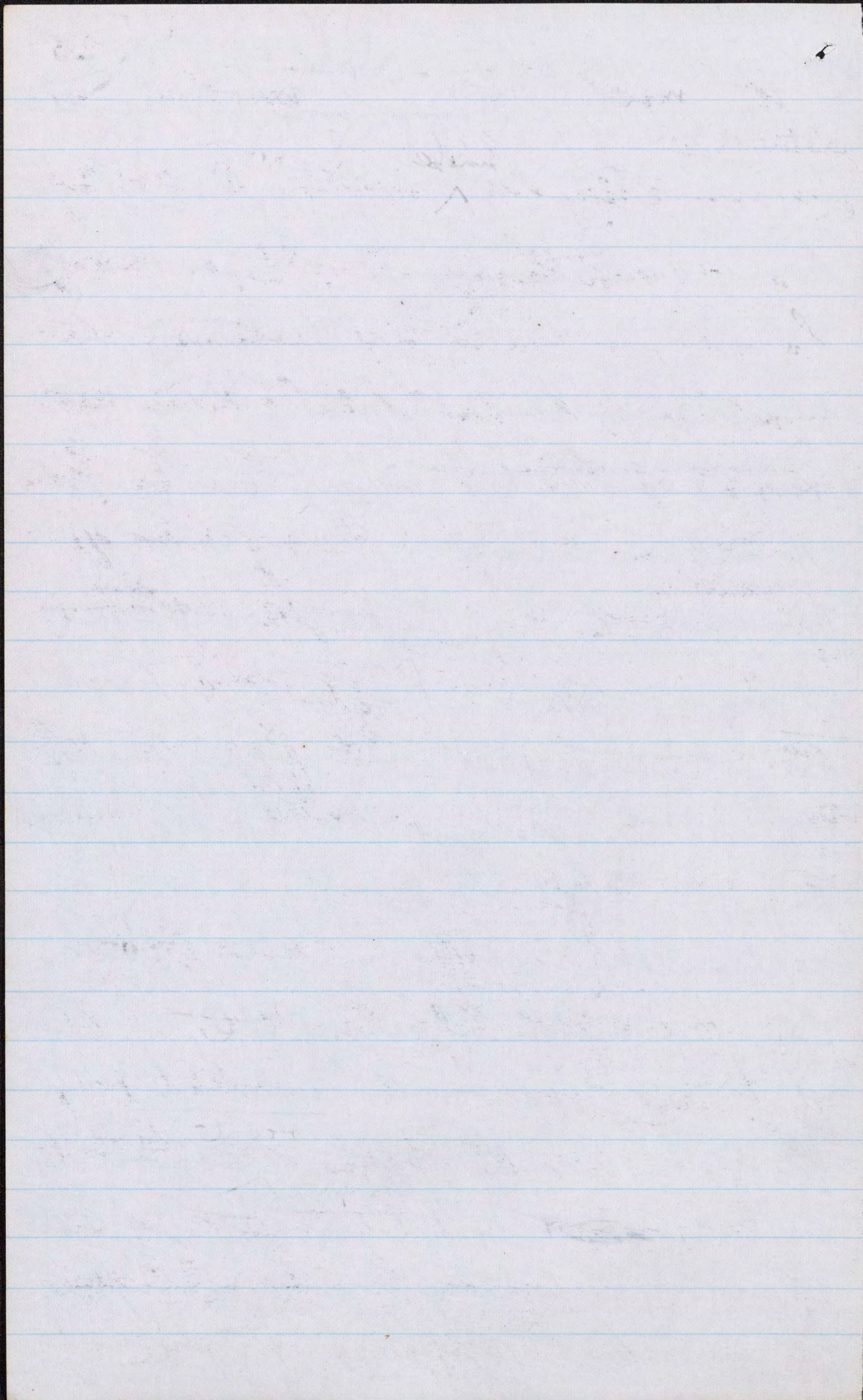
to ~

Toxic-therapy?

Still & Burdon Sanderson —

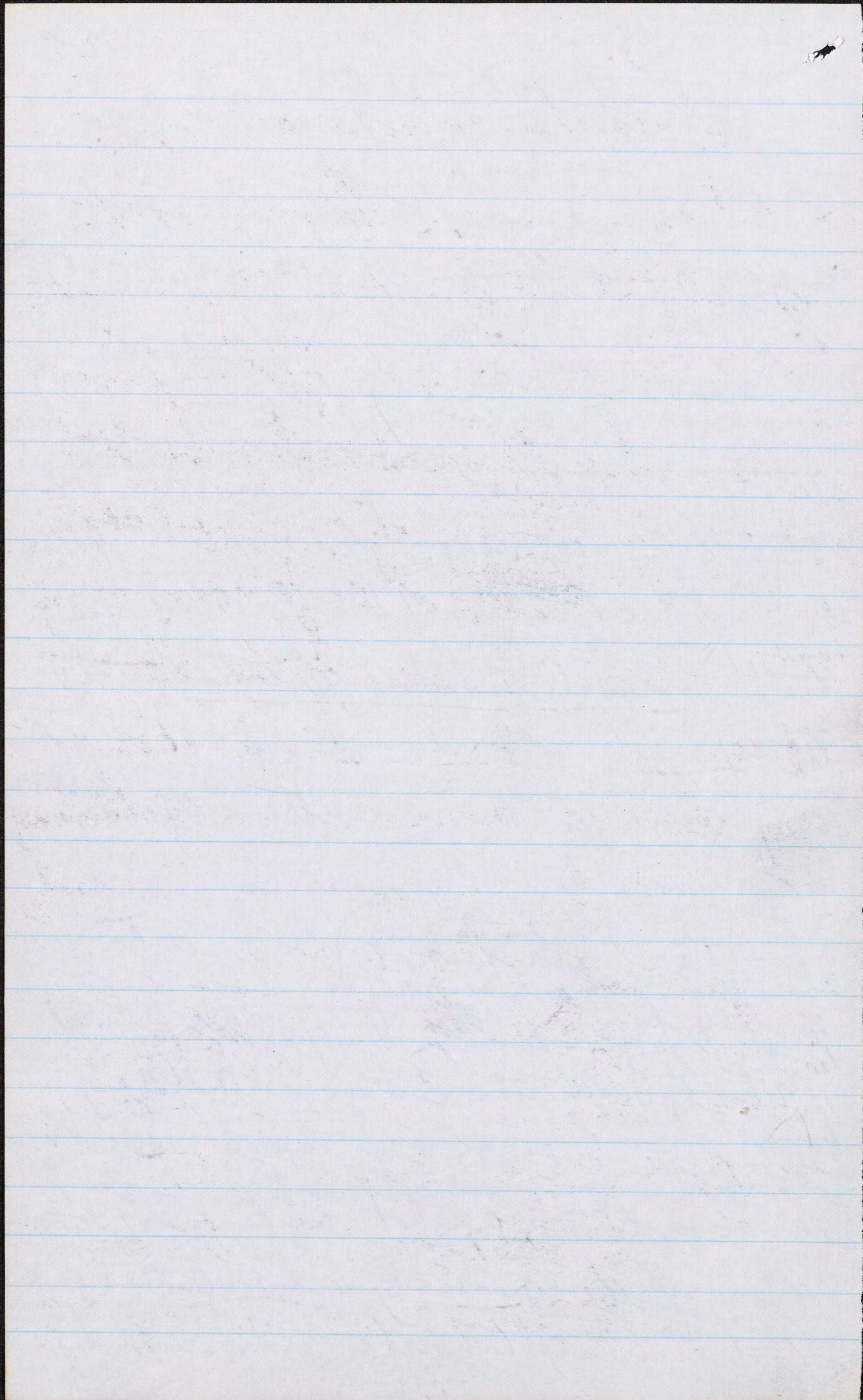
Last: Med. Jurisprudence & Hygiene, —

In Physiology, I have al-
 ready alluded, ^{while} quoting ^{from} Brown-Séquard,
 to a remarkable series of experimental
 inquiries, no doubt well known to
 all of you; those of Bittsch, Hitzig, ~~and~~
 Ferrier and others ^{motor centres in} upon the brain.
 It will be enough for my present
 purpose to say further, merely, that
 I regard Brown-Séquard's criticism
^{thereupon} as altogether just and appropriate.
 On another subject in Physiology, per-
 haps a still looser and haster ac-
 ceptance of conclusions without evidence
 has prevailed: I mean that ^{subject} of car-
 diac and vaso-motor inhibition. If
 you look over the pages of ^{recent} periodicals
 containing ~~many~~ contributions to experimental
 physiology, especially German or English,
 you will find pages on pages of



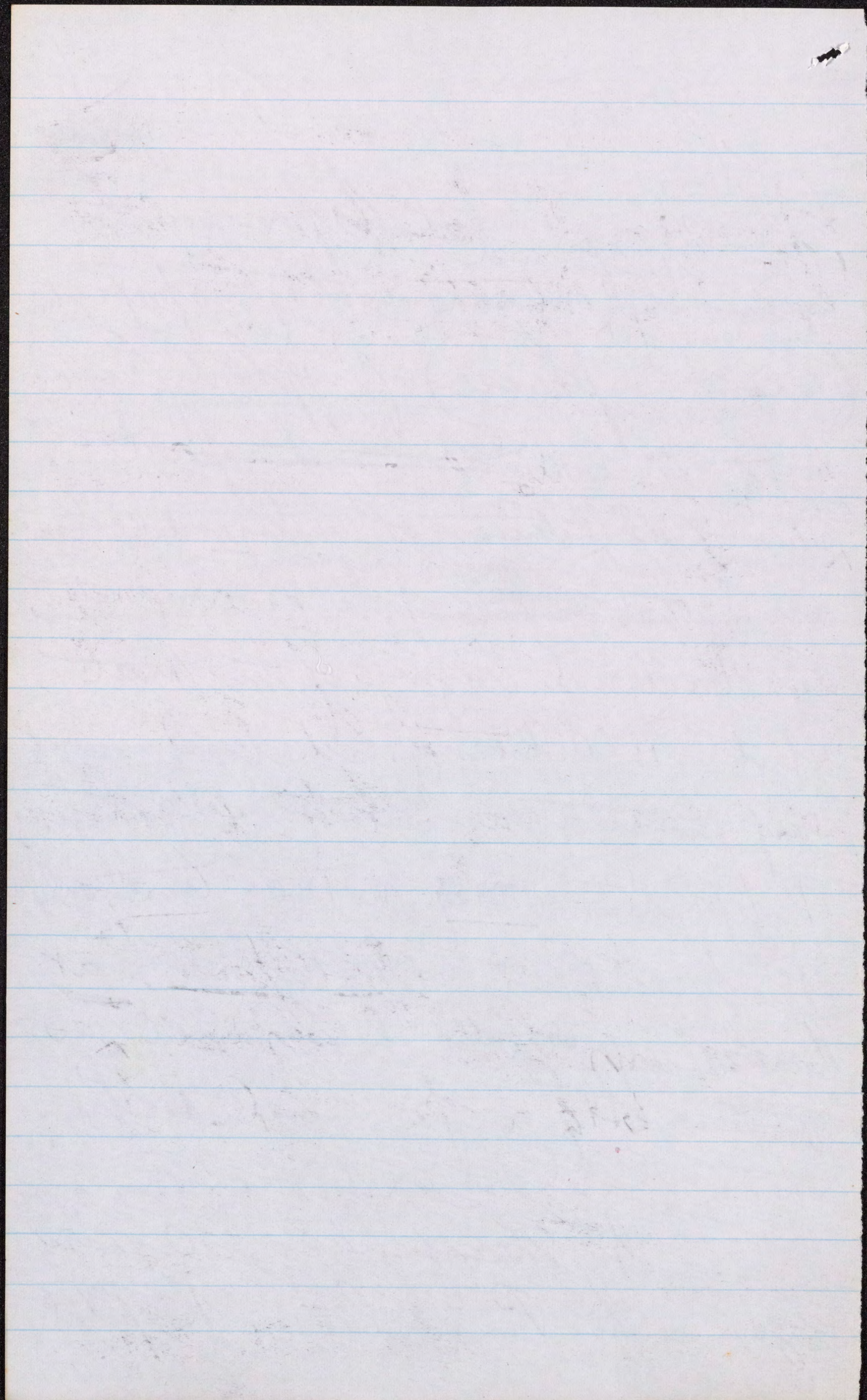
the most intricately involved statement and Ratiocination, labyrinthine in every sense; and through it all, in most, happily not in ^{quite} every instance, assumption is made of the assured certainty of that which, I have no hesitation in averring, has never yet been ^{positively} proved in one single instance; namely, true, normal inhibitory action, as a special or exclusive function of any nerve or nerve-centre in the human or animal body.

I must not here detain you by lingering ^{among} ~~the~~ these examples doubtful, if not of illogical science. In Pathology, we find one, at least, near at hand; the acceptance, by not a few, of the theory of the generally resorptive origin of pulmonary tubercle. We may

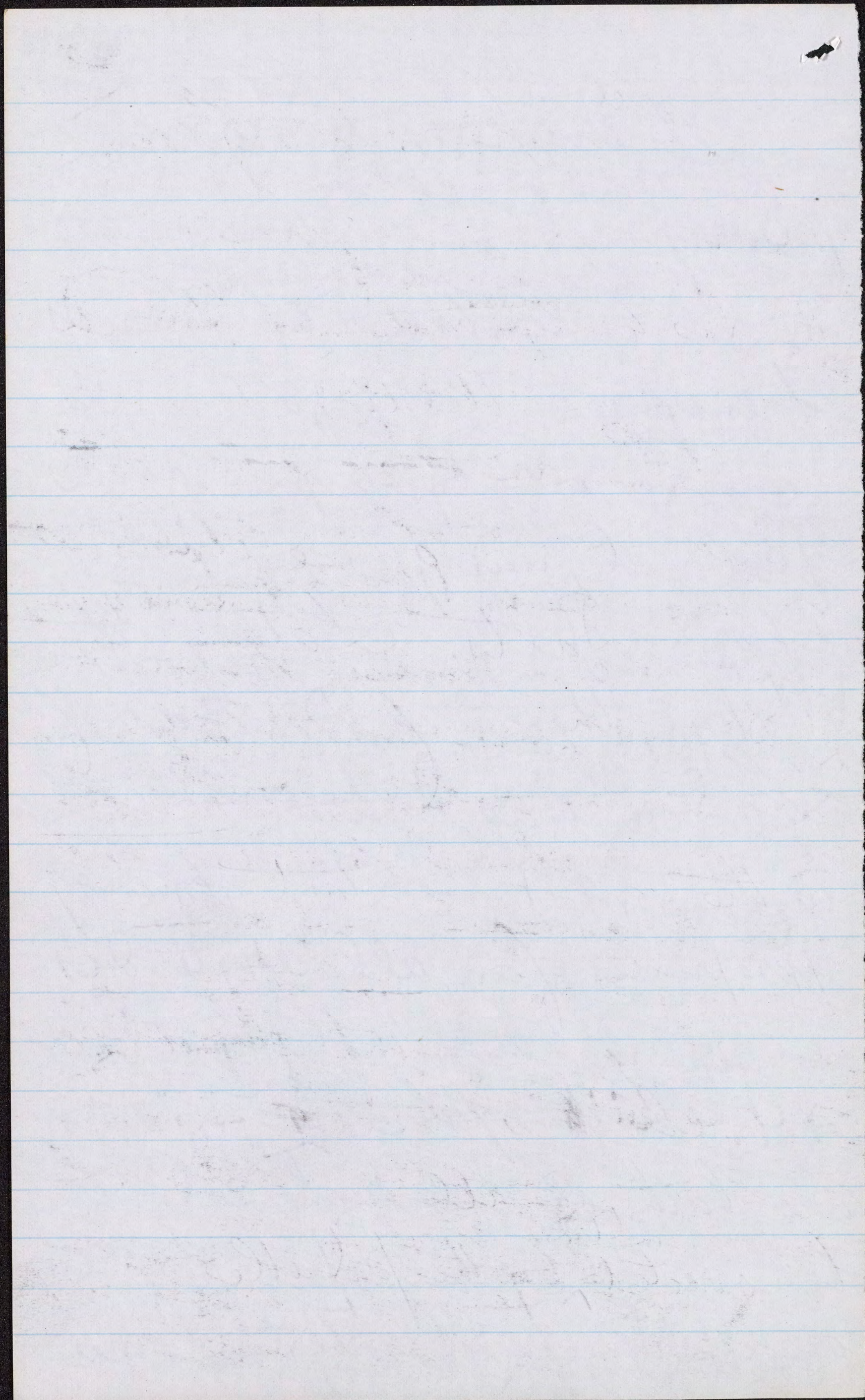


find them also in etiology;
 in the now current dogma of the
 exclusively ^{specific and} intestino-contagious propagation
 (to coin a phrase) of typhoid fever;
 in the ~~similarly death in the~~
 current ^{mode of} view of the extension of malignant cholera;
 and in that ~~mode~~ ^{mode} of the primary nature,
 and bacterial origin, of the throat
 affection in diphtheria. Mark, I do not
 say that this account of the pathogenesis
 of diphtheria may not be true; only,
 at present, it is not proven; at
 the best, it should be regarded ~~as~~
~~but~~ ^{as} a provisional working
 theory, under examination.

In Therapeutics, 30 years
 ago, in the Pennsylvania Hospital,

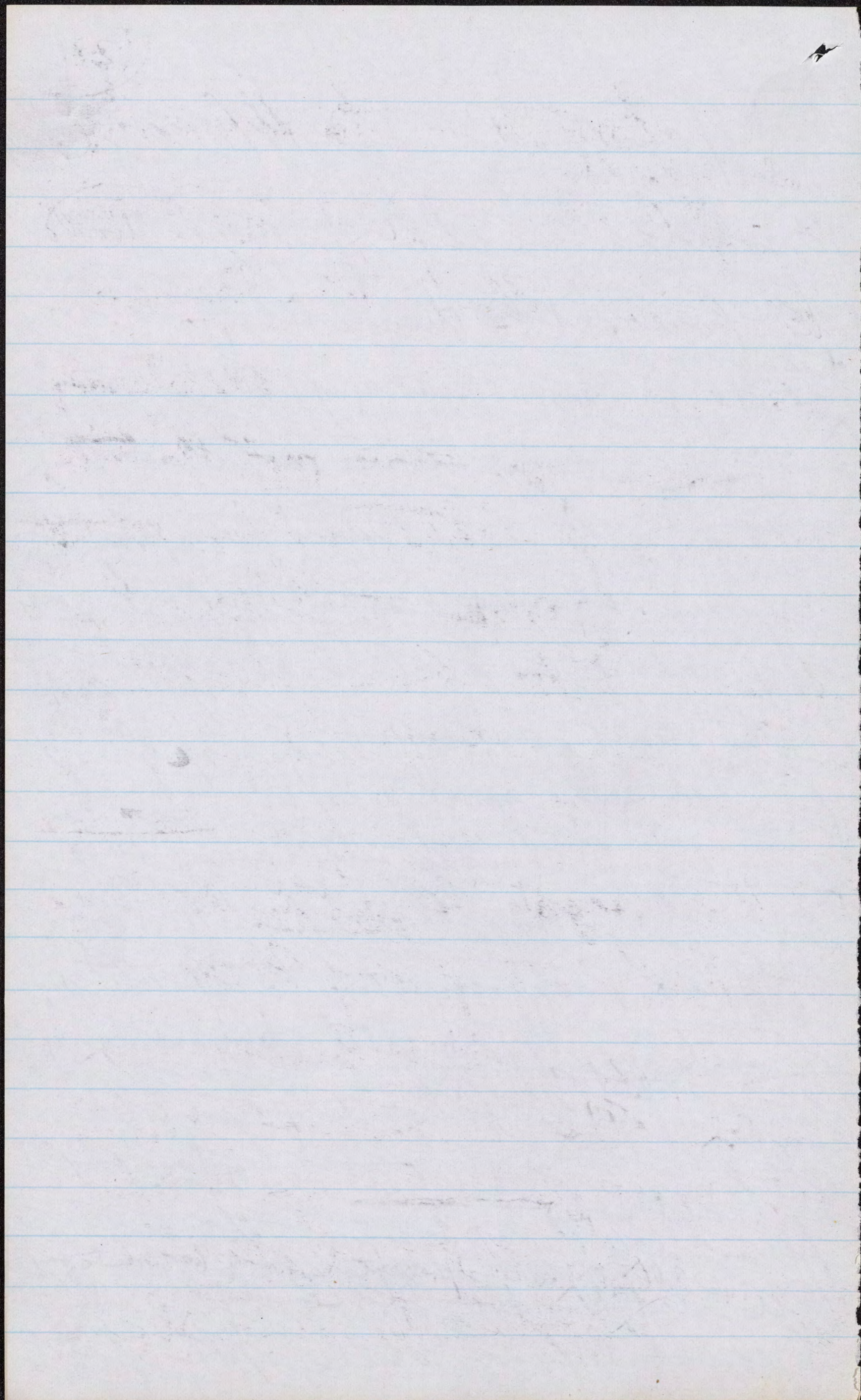


the "working theory" concerning
 Puerperal fever was, that
 it was to be treated ^{merely as a violent inflammation,} by means
 of enormous bleedings from the
 arm, or else by 20 grain doses
 of calomel, and ounce doses of
 Epsom salts. Later, ^{in England,} the
^{favorite} working theory of Dr Todd of
 London was, that alcohol
 is the great constant remedy
 appropriate for all acute dis-
 eases, whether inflammatory or
 not. Both of these ^{were} ~~are~~ extremes;
 and both, and all such, come to
 be corrected ^{in time} by the palpable results
 of experience. If a better logic

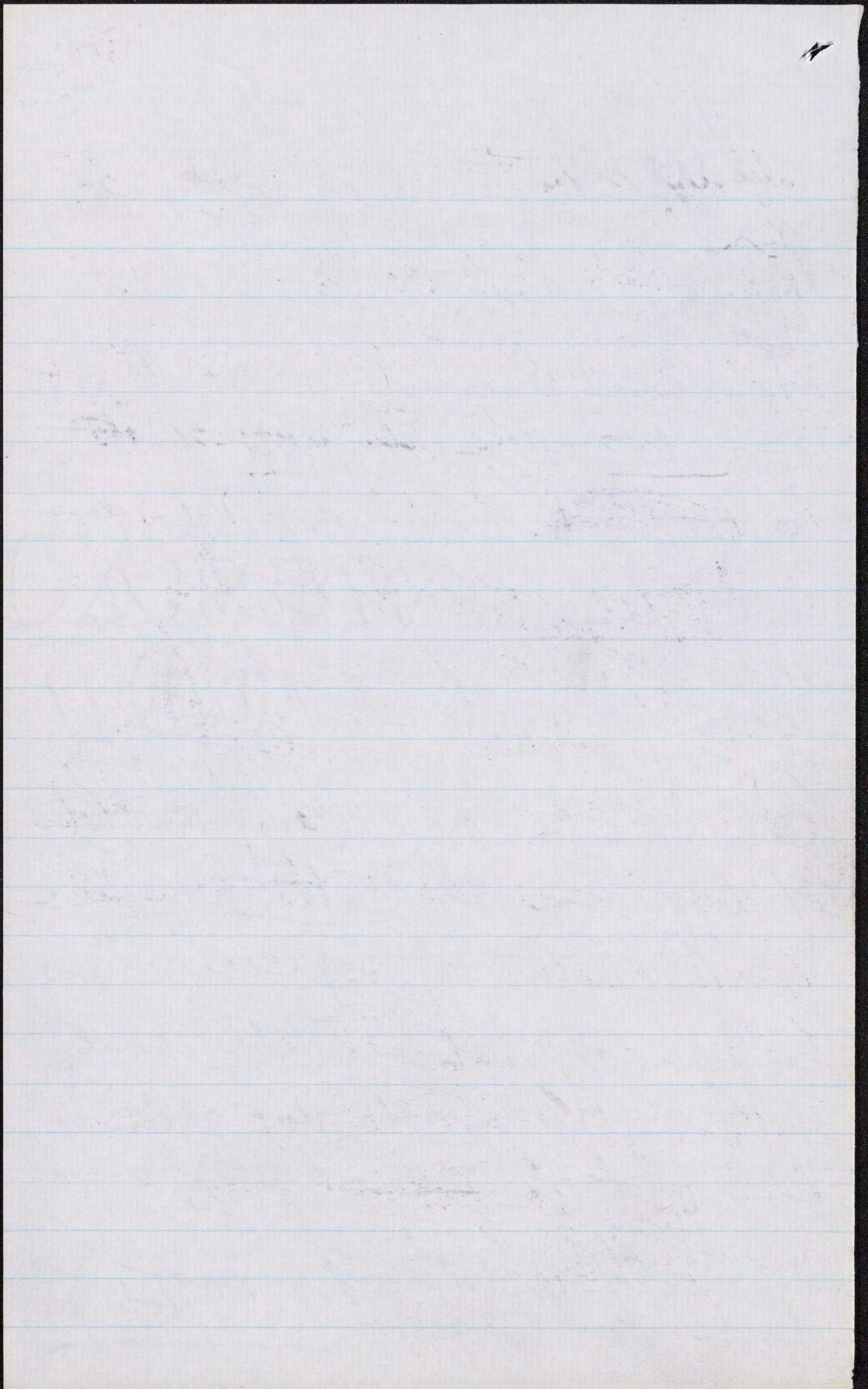


of observation and inference
 prevailed, such experience would
 be forecast, - "discounted," - and
^{thus} rendered unnecessary.

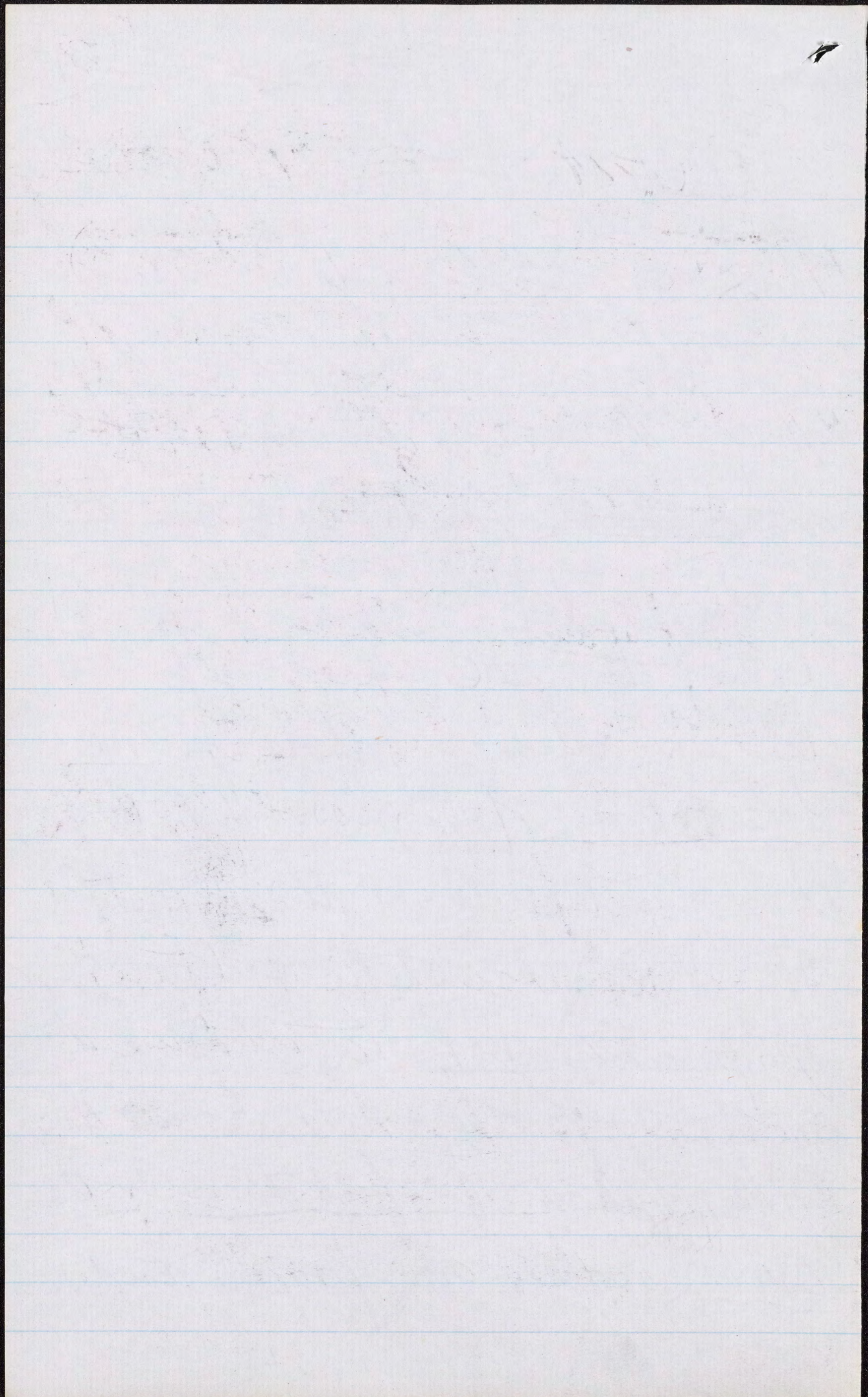
There are some who, with
 a large estimate of such disappointments
 as have attended ~~certain~~ ^{certain} tentative courses
 of procedure in practical therapeutics
 in the past, are prone to turn away
 from the slow method of cautious ob-
 servation in clinical medicine, and
^{to} look for a royal road elsewhere.
 They want experimental therapeutics,
 as well as experimental physiology,
~~to be~~ ^{exclusively} based upon the laboratory foundation.
 So long as suggestions are ~~to be~~ ^{in such modes} to be
 furnished to the physician this may be
 well. ~~it belongs to our present argument for me to say~~
 But I must place myself along
 side of Professor Stillé of the Chair



of Practice in this University,
 also ~~with~~ ^{and} no less a physiologist and
 physician than Dr. Burdon
 Sanderson abroad, in maintaining
 that only suggestions, not dictation,
 limitation, prohibition or substitution,
 can rightly come to Clinical
 Medicine, either from physiology
 or ^{from} comparative Toxicology. Very
 far indeed from me is any thought
 of disparaging the Latter science;—
 to which two of my Colleagues
 have made most valuable contribu-
 tions. But we do not, I believe,
 have much ground for hoping, that
 a successful Practice of Medicine,
 more successful than that of the past,
 can be built up from Toxico-therapy.

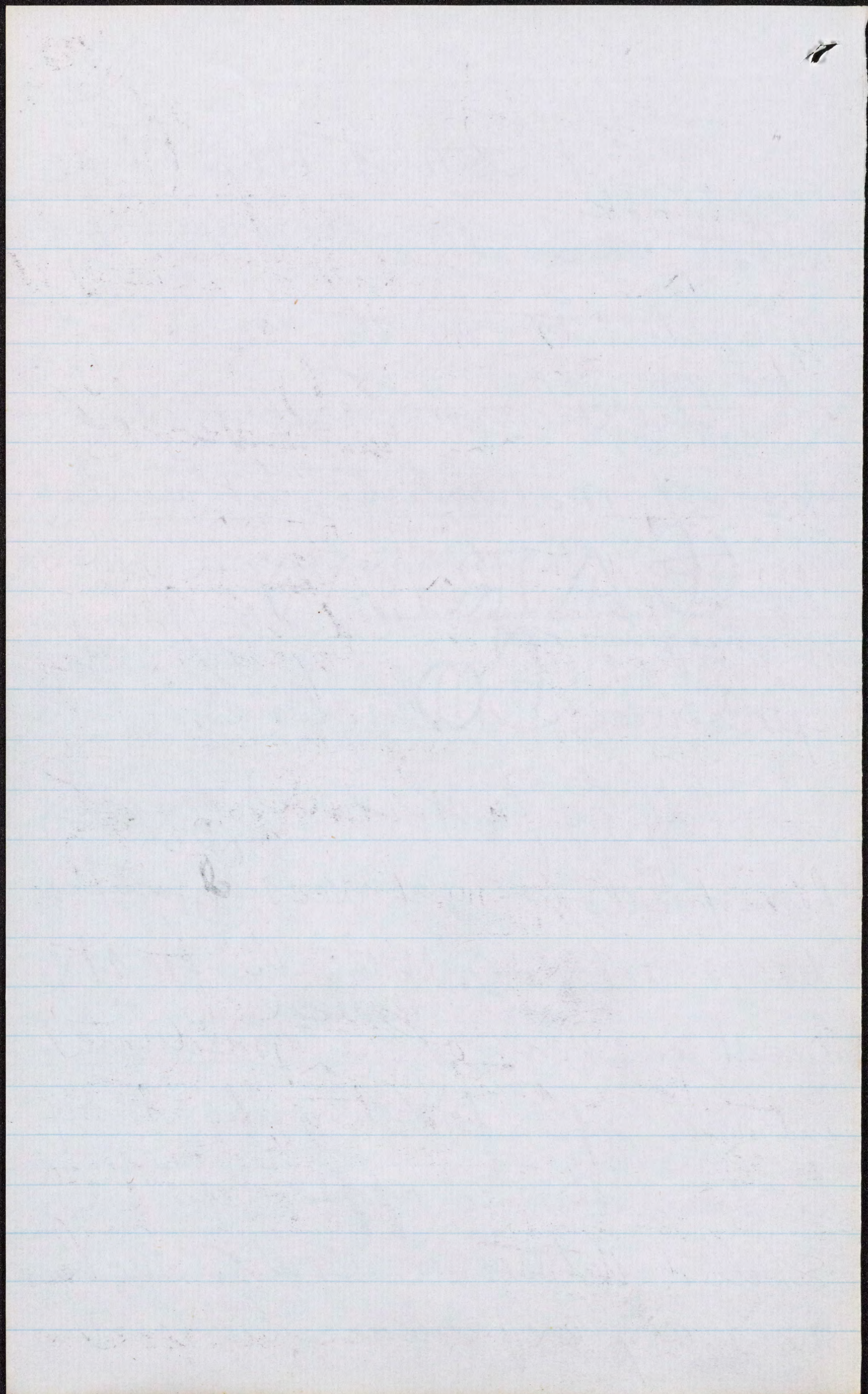


Render unto Toxicology the
 things that belong to it, and
 to Clinical Medicine those
 things that are its own: its
 own ~~own~~ facts, evidences and
 conclusions. Slowly ~~==~~ there may
 come, ^{but at last} they are sure; and for cer-
 tainty in Medicine, there is no
other way of progress. Again, therefore,
 I say, we want the Scientific
 spirit, and scientific culture, amongst
 Physicians, not to introduce the
 methods of other Sciences into their
 work, but to perfect them in their
own ^{methods,} for their own proper ends.



But I must not conclude, without ^{making} ~~some~~ allusion to those two departments in the course of our Auxiliary Faculty, which are not naturalistic, but ^{which} are closely connected with the ^{immediate} professional needs of the physician: Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Of the first, I need say nothing here of eulogy, much less ~~of~~ justification or defence. Within the first ^{medical} month or year of a graduate's entrance upon practice, he may be summoned to appear as a skilled witness in Court. Such was my experience, before I



had ^{even} ended my term of
residence in the Hospital.
And then, not only the interests, &
perhaps the life, of some one,
may turn upon the medical
witness's judgment or knowledge,
but also his own reputation, and
the honor of the profession, may
be involved. Every medical man
ought to have a knowledge of
Medical Jurisprudence. I had
almost said ^{that} it is as necessary
to every physician, as is the ac-
quaintance with practical medicine
to ~~the~~ ^{every} surgeon or obstetrician,
or as surgical or obstetrical knowledge
can be to the medical practitioner. And
I believe that this opinion is gaining ground in
the profession.



With regard to Hygiene,

~~I believe~~ ^{Certainly} it is not too much to assert,
that it is one of the especially
rising sciences of the present age.
The public interest taken, ~~as~~ as
shown by the press of the great cities,
in the late meetings of the American
Public Health Association, illustrates
this. The study of the laws of health,
public and private, and of the prevention
of disease, is not now confined to
the medical profession; intelligent
men of all vocations enter into it, ^{with zeal and ability.}

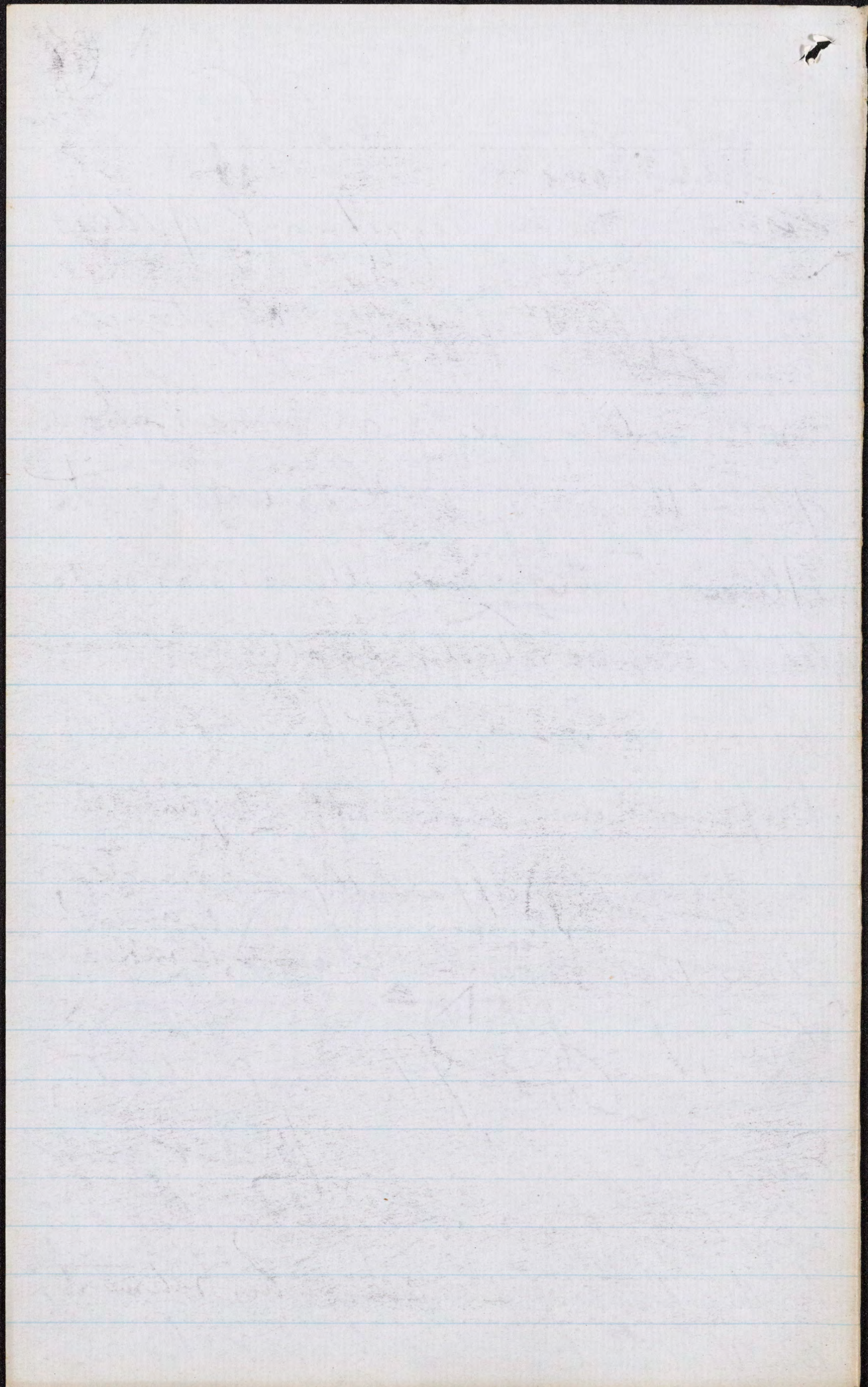
But, to physicians all look for
the main guidance, and active
participation in, the advance of sani-
tary science, and ^{the} movements of
Sanitary reform. Preventive Medicine,



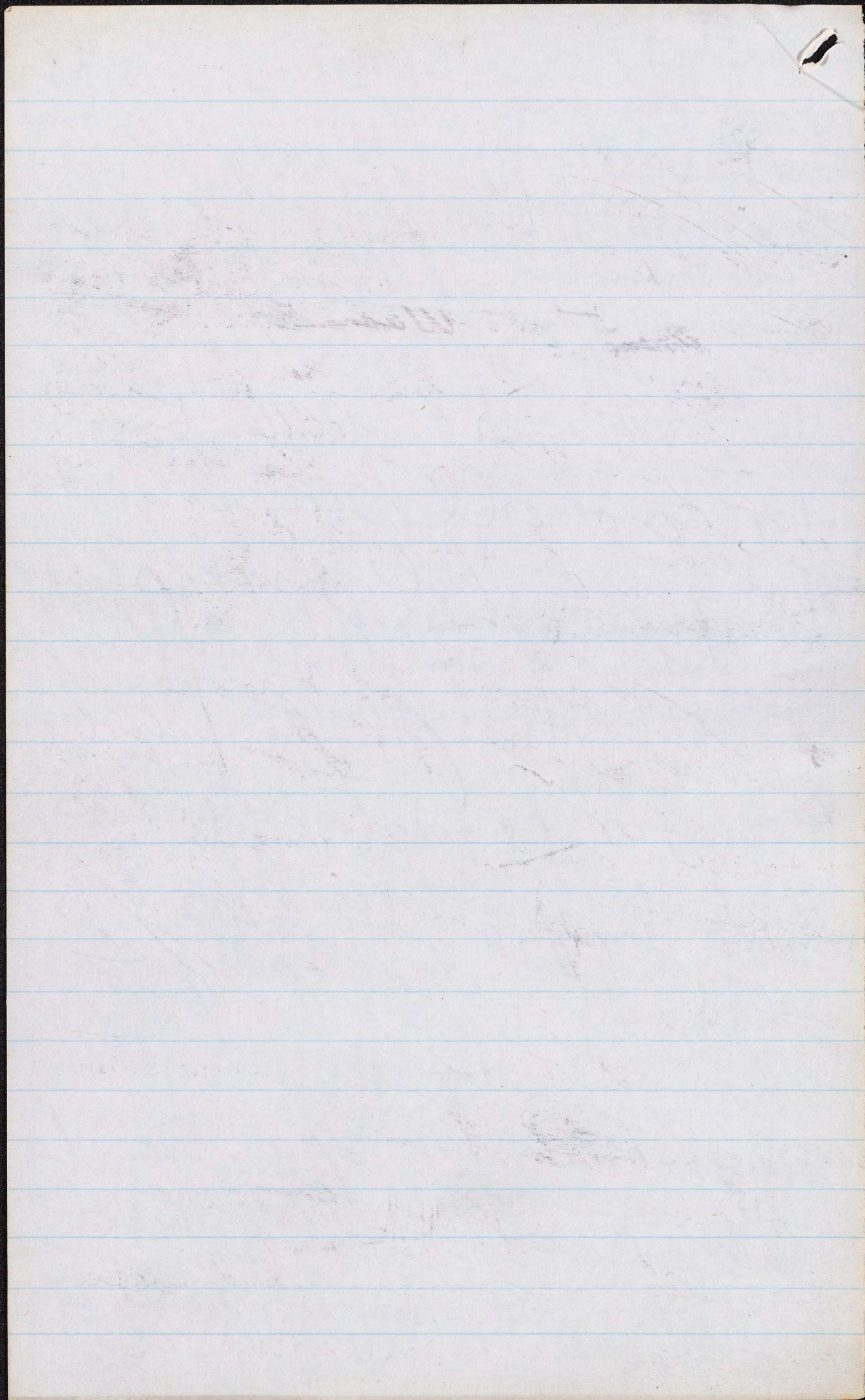
and State Medicine, are terms
^{now} more and more significant of ideas
 and purposes of wide importance.

In the discourse of an eminent graduate
 of this University at the ~~meeting~~ ^{meeting} of the
 Alumni, ~~the year~~ ^{only before last,} allusion was made
 to the comparatively small influence
 so far exercised by the medical
 profession in State affairs; and to
 the prospect, apparently not remote,
 of a time ^{when this} ~~may~~ ^{come to} be changed, ^{to the general} ~~to~~ ^{advan-}
 tage.

One of the most interesting
 European events of the present year
 has been the visit of Garibaldi,
 for the first time since his retirement,
 to Victor Emmanuel, at Rome.



What was the chief subject of
 discussion, at
 their memorable interview, between
 the ~~Italian~~ ^{Italian} ~~of Italy~~ ^{veteran} hero of
 many battles, and the Soldier King?
 Not, ~~to~~ ^{to} recall their feats
 of arms on the field; not to plan
 new schemes of military ambition,
 or new honors for the patriot
 leader, or ^{new} pageantry of monar-
 chical display. Not these; but,
 instead, the drainage of the
 malarious Campagna, and the
~~the~~ embankment of the Tiber!—
 We count as ~~these~~ the best
 and most surely immortal words of



The great and successful
 Soldier, ^{now} at the head of our
 government at Washington, ~~those~~ ~~those~~
~~attends~~ by him at the close
 of the civil war: "Let us have
Peace." Along with these, ~~let us~~
 be appreciated and remembered ^{hereafter} those of
 the most chivalrous European
 patriot of our times: "Let us have
health;" and, with health, ^{material} ~~and~~
~~prosperity~~ and public hap-
 piness.

Tomorrow, gentlemen, we
 commence ~~the~~ the regular work of
 our summer session. We trust that
 those who favor us with their company
 may find here opportunities and

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resources of knowledge and of
germinal thought, such as will
not be less valued for ^{close} acquaint-
-ance with them; although it may
be, that all of their bearings will
not be fully realized, until you
come to know them as tried weapons,
or well proved instruments of
service, in the conflicts and
labors of a busy and extended
professional life.

